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PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING ON PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS

JN072158 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus--The PLO Central Council held a meeting this evening under the chairmanship of Palestine National Council speaker Khalid al-Fahum and with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and representatives of all factions of the resistance movement in attendance.

During the meeting several important subjects were discussed. These subjects included the new developments in the Palestinian issue on the Arab and international levels, the situation in the occupied territory and the recent developments there, the terrorist nature of Zionism and the great plot against the Palestinian people and their national leadership inside the occupied homeland. This plot was recently expressed in the deliberate savage attempt against the lives of the Nabulus, Ramallah and Al-Birah mayors in the occupied West Bank. The PLO Central Council will also discuss the subject of convening the 15th session of the Palestine National Council.

Meeting Concludes

JN081312 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus--The PLO Central Council concluded it meetings this morning. Last ni ht the council held a meeting under the chairmanship of Palestine National Council Speaker Khalid al-Fahum and with the participation of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Brother Yasir 'Arafat and the brother members of the Executive Committee. At the end of this morning's meeting brother Al-Fahum made a statement to correspondents, pointing out that the PLO Executive Committee's activities and the outcome of the fourth Fatah conference, which was held in Damascus recently, were reviewed at the meeting.

Al-Fahum said that the council discussed the situation of our people in the occupied homeland with concern, in light of the serious developments resulting from the enemy's escalation of the policy of oppression and terrorism against our people and their national leadership, an attempt to force our people to leave their lands and to enable the enemy to impose the autonomy conspiracy.

Brother al-Fahum also said that the council expressed its great appreciation of the steadfastness of our people and their national leaders and discussed practical means of confronting means of confronting the enemy's plots. The council also held terrorist Begin and his government responsible for these crimes. The council called upon the Arab governments to cooperate with the PLO in confronting these plots and upon the world's countries to shoulder the responsibility of putting an end to these crimes.

Al-Fahum added that the council discussed international developments in detail and briefed the Executive Committee on the means for political moves in this critical stage, within the framework of the Palestine National Council's decisions and its political program, stressing our rights of repatriation, self-determination and the establishment of the independent Palestine state.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS IN DAMASCUS 8 JUNE

NC090815 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting in Damascus yesterday under the chairmanship of brother Abu 'Ammar, the PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. The committee discussed the escalating situation inside the occupied territory and the mounting official organized terrorism carried out by the Zionist authorities against our people and their national leaders. The committee also reviewed the continuous Zionist military escalation and the possibility of the enemy carrying out special operations in Beirut. The committee also discussed a number of subjects connected with the Palestinian-Jordanian committee and adopted the appropriate decisions on them.

The committee also heard reports from brother Abu 'Ammar and some committee members on recent moves. It has decided to send a member of the Executive Committee to the United Nations on a permanent basis to follow up the activity of our mission at the United Nations and the Security Council. The committee formed its delegations to a number of Arab and international conferences.

It has been agreed to hold a joint meeting of the PLO Executive Committee and the presidium of the National Council. A number of Palestinian leaders met on Saturday to decide the date and venue of the next meeting of the Palestine National Council. The committee also adopted a number of organizational and financial decisions pertaining to the Lebanese arena, particularly southern Lebanon.

PLO OFFICIAL URGES ANTI-U.S. POLICY IN MIDEAST

JN082054 Doha QNA in Arabic 1955 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Amman, 8 June--Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the PLO Information Department, has called for the pursuit of a firm policy against the United States and its oil interests in the area. In a statement to QNA today, 'Abd Rabbuh said that the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation shoulders a basic responsibility before anybody else in this confrontation and that the front's states are qualified to perform this role.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh said that the front's resolutions are theoretically sound and rise to the level of the required confrontation. He stressed the need that words must be put into action and that the front's states must work to implement its resolutions. 'Abd Rabbuh had participated in Yasir 'Arafat's talks with Jordanian officials during 'Arafat's visit to Amman, which ended yesterday.

PLO OFFICIAL IN TEHRAN WARNS U.S. ON OIL SUPPLIES

NC081713 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The PLO representative in Tehran, Hani al-Hasan, has affirmed that the Palestinian revolution will use the oil weapon in its work program. In an interview to be published by MONDAY MORNING magazine tomorrow, Al-Hasan adds that Washington must understand that there will be no guarantees regarding oil supplies and the West's interests will not be safe so long as the Palestinian people's rights are not recognized and secured.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAMANI DISCUSSES POLICIES, PRICING ON OPEC CONFERENCE EVE

LD061619 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 7-13 Jun 80 pp 9-13

[Interview granted by Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani to 'Abdallah Jafri in Jiddah "on the eve of" OPEC conference in Algiers on 9 June]

[Text] We asked Yamani first about his information regarding the topics which the OPEC conference in Algiers will discuss and the most important subjects on its agenda. He said: The Algiers conference will continue discussing the more important subjects that were dealt with at the recent At-Ta'if conference. We cannot say that there is a specific issue, but what is most important that comes to the fore is the expected increase in oil surplus, discussion of a long-term OPEC strategy, and consideration of price jumps and the currency basket.

[Question] Although Prince Fahd excluded the possibility of unfavorable developments in a constructive dialogue with the countries that have substantial influence on future questions, in a recent statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM his highness asserted that Saudi Arabia will cut off oil supplies if no just solution is found for the [presumably Palestinian] problem. Are there any further details to add on this Saudi oil policy, particularly in the light of our knowledge that the United States will not give up supporting Israel?

[Answer] In fact His Highness Prince Fahd's statement is clear, frank and plain; it needs no explanation.

[Question] You, Ahmad Zaki Yamani, are considered one of the major elements in the formulation of an OPEC long-term strategy aimed at preventing sudden oil price rises. Will you tell us about the startegic plan for the future?

[Answer] With regard to prices, we aim at not fixing them as has happened in the past, because this would definitely lead to price jumps that harm the consuming countries, as happened recently. Therefore, according to the strategy that we have laid down there will be annual price increases equivalent to the rates of inflation, the fluctuation of currencies, and other increases in the real value of revenue equivalent to the degree or rate of economic growth in the industrial states. We will thus ensure that our revenues do not freeze at a certain level and ensure for the industrial states the knowledge in advance that there will be predictable, limited and known increases. But this formula cannot be assured and its application cannot be assured in two cases: First, in the case of a large oil surplus existing in the market and, second, the existence of great shortage in supply. In case of surplus OPEC must work out within itself a method by which to fix production, and in case of a shortage in supply OPEC and the countries that have an excess in production capacity must increase their production in order to alleviate the shortage. By so doing we would be sparing the world the consequences of shortage in supply and we would be sparing ourselves the consequences of what might happen in case of an increase in production.

[Question] Will the kingdom's current production bring it such a financial surplus as would have to be deposited in foreign banks? If this is the case, is the depositing of these funds in Western banks and, therefore, exposing them to risks of currency flunctuation the best method of investment?

[Answer] There is a surplus that is increasing daily. There is no avoiding investing this surplus in Western banks because there are no other financial establishments that can absorb it. The question that comes to the fore is: Is it in our interest to invest it all in the money market or to transfer part of it to other markets?

[Question] Generally and without the need for being specific, what are in your view the principles which the kingdom is following in drawing up oil sale contracts, and what is the method?

[Answer] The fundamental principle is to sell the oil to the quarters that, in addition to dollars, give us technology, which is what we call the "initiative" lubricant. But at the present, and for a certain period of time, we are selling oil to certain friendly states on political basis. Sales in the future will be only on the basis I have just mentioned, namely basically technology in return for oil.

[Question] There has been much talk recently about a currency basket. Did anything new develop on this subject at the recent OPEC meeting?

[Answer] The OPEC states are almost unanimous about the need to abandon the dollar as a basis for pricing and adopt a currency basket similar to which OPEC adopted in 1974. The OPEC countries, perhaps with the exception of one country, Iran, are also almost unanimous about retaining the dollar as a means of payment. But no final decision has been taken on this matter. It will be left to the summit conference to make a final decision.

[Question] In the debate about a unified price there is a question that is being asked: Will OPEC member states agree on coordinating their production rates?

[Answer] Production rates cannot be discussed before the prices are unified. When prices are unified and there is a shortage of supply in the market as well as a balance between supply and demand, then there will be no scope for the discussion of production rates. But if there is a great surplus in the market after the prices have been unified and the strategic plan approved, then we will have the possibility of discussing production rates.

[Question] There are two schools of thought with regard to pricing: One says that we must have scope for forecasting or an equation to bring about a gradual and calculated price increases; the other believes that this is impractical and that one can only react to the circumstances as they occur. To which school do you belong?

[Answer] We certainly belong to the school which advocates the adoption of an equation, according to which prices are increased in a manner that can be forecast, in the interest of both producers and consumers. Those who belong to the other school are still under the influence of the abnormal period which was created by the Iranian Revolution and which caused a sudden shortage of oil supplies and made every state raise its prices unilaterally in the manner it deemed appropriate. Such a period does not usually recur, and it cannot be taken as a basis for our behavior in the future. For this reason, they will be proven wrong in the near future.

[Question] Iranian sources are saying that oil is extracted and not produced because, as far as the producing countries are concerned, oil is capital and the spending of capital is not production, bearing in mind that many factors such as inflation, purchasing power and services, as opposed to financial units weaken the capital owner. Why does the Saudi Arabian Kingdom continue to convert its capital--the oil--into case at its present rate of high production?

[Answer] This is economic sophistry. If you need money to spend on development, then you must sell oil to spend on development. For this reason the Saudi Arabian Kingdom must at least produce oil to meet its development requirements and its foreign needs. If it goes beyond this limit--and that is what it is now doing--then there must be other considerations which necessitate its doing so. These considerations are not necessarily purely political but both political and economic, because a reduction in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's oil production will lead to an international economic crisis which will subsequently lead to diminishing our capabilities for development inside Saudi Arabia, particularly in industrialization. There are interconnected interests which sometimes require an increase in production above the limit we need to meet our financial requirements.

[Question] What results has the north-south dialogue achieved so far between the exporting and consumer countries? Can future dialogue be within the framework of a new political concept other than that inherited from past centuries?

[Answer] The dialogue achieved no tangible results, but it enabled the various parties to understand each other and to learn precisely what the other party wants. The strategy of the plan which was studied at the At-Ta'if conference and which will be submitted to the expanded meeting of the OPEC finance and oil ministers, broached this matter, and adopted an idea different in scope and content from the idea that prevailed in the past and which resulted in the Paris conference for north-south dialogue. The purpose of the new idea is to remove the main obstacles that prevented any progress in the dialogue between the developing and the industrial countries.

[Question] What financial resources will be at the disposal of the new Saudi national petroleum company?

[Answer] The company's capital, which is the value of the state-owned ARAMCO assets, in addition to the capital which the state will put at the company's disposal.

[Question] Can you tell us something about the gas liquefication projects? Have you thought of investing in them?

[Answer] At present we are investing more than $12 billion in a gas storing (Tajmi') project. Under this project, dry gas will be stored for use as a fuel in all the various industries in the Kingdom, in desalination plants or in power stations. It will also be used as raw material for petrochemical industries. As for the condensate [ratib] portion of the gas which can be liquefied or stored in the form of liquefied natural gas, it will be exported. We provide local industries with the dry gas at a less than its real cost price. It, therefore, represents a generous aid from the Kingdom to these industries in order to enable them to develop. Soon the Kingdom will become the biggest gas-exporting country in the world as a result of this project.

YAR

PDRY PLANNING MINISTER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN081353 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Brother Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning in the southern part of the homeland, arrived in San'a' today leading a delegation of a number of economy officials.

In a statement to SABA' news agency, the brother PDRY minister expressed his happiness at visiting the capital of unity. He said he will hold talks with the brother officials here on the details of the agreement signed in Aden during brother Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'abd al-Ghani's visit. The agreement includes a number of subjects dealing with the achievement of economic integration between the two parts of the homeland, through the introduction of joint establishments, the activation of trade exchange and the establishment of unified economic plans between the two parts in future.

Brother Ibn Ghanim concluded by expressing his confidence that the two sides will achieve the outcome aspired to by the masses of our peoples in the two parts of the homeland.

The PDRY minister was met at the airport by brother 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, the minister of development and chairman of the central development council, and a number of officials at the Ministry of Development.

PDRY DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN SAN'A' 7 JUN

JN071258 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] PDRY Deputy Defense Minister Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i, presidential adviser for unity affairs, Lt Col Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Malik (?Ra'ufi), deputy chief of staff for training affairs and head of the national defense committee, and a number of army officers. [as received]

Lt Col Ahmad Salim 'Ubayd told the SABA' news agency that his visit is part of the continuous meetings between the sons of the homeland. The meetings are for consultations in matters of concern to both parts of the homeland and come to complement the procedures for the establishment of Yemeni unity.

Meets President

JN072022 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] At 1900 today brother leader President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih received at the Presidential Palace Lt Col Ahmad Salim 'Bayd, deputy defense minister in the southern part of the homeland, who conveyed the greetings of Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister in the southern part of the homeland.

BRIEFS

PDRY AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad today appointed Ibrahim Abdullah Saidi as PDRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; Muhammad Salim Akkush as PDRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Tanzania; and Ahmad 'Ali Maysari, PDRY nonresident ambassador and plenipotentiary to Nicaragua. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jun 80 LD/EA]

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES POLITICAL, PARTY LEADERS IN PORT SAID

Report on Visit

NC071354 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1228 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Port Said, 7 June--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat met this afternoon with the political and party leadership in Port Said Governorate. The president expounded to them on the role of the National Democratic Party [NDP], the system of party work during the coming phase and the steps to be adopted to confront the masses' pressing problems. President as-Sadat also visited several food security projects in Port Said Governorate.

President as-Sadat arrived in Port Said stadium at 1145 today and was welcomed by Deputy Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid, Port Said Governor Sayyid Sarhan, Suez Canal Authority Chairman Engineer Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur and NDP Secretary in Port Said Muhammad Ibrahim Abu al-Qasim. He was also received by the parliamentary group of Port Said Governorate, the chairman of the local council in the governorate, and the popular, executive and political leaderships.

A child presented a floral bouquet to the president when he left the plane while flocks of white doves were set free.

After the president greeted his welcomers, he rode in an open car with Port Said Governor Sayyid Sarhan through the city streets amid cheers of welcome by the masses on both sides of the road and under hundreds of arches of triumph set up to welcome President as-Sadat.

As-Sadat Address

NC071620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Port Said, 7 June--President Anwar as-Sadat stressed that prosperity is our battle today for Egypt and that in the current year we are beginning a completely new phase, namely, that of rebuilding for prosperity--the prosperity of every citizen in Egypt. The president reaffirmed that our goal is a happy home for every male and female citizen and food, security, assurance and high dignity for every man.

President as-Sadat was speaking today in Port Said at his meeting with the political, party and executive leadership in Port Said Governorate as part of his current tour of the canal governorates to participate in the peace celebrations and the anniversary of the reopening of the Suez Canal for international navigation.

In the initial part of his speech, President as-Sadat said: Every time I visit struggling Port Said I see buildings in every direction. I was happy today to see various projects. I wish that all the people of Egypt would come to see the effort of the people of Port Said, particularly after the city has been turned into a free zone and progress begun. I would have liked all the Egyptian people to see you and your achievements.

I thank God that my calculation was sound when I issued my decision making Port Said a free zone. There were many objections to that. I thank God, for I am really proud of you and of your efforts. President as-Sadat added: That was in a few years--from 1976 to 1980. Four years in the life of a people or of a city is not significant, but those 4 years witnessed a surge forward. As I told you, I am proud of you, since what has been achieved in those years could not have been achieved under normal circumstances, not even in 50 years.

President as-Sadat said that prosperity is our battle today for your country. After suffering four wars in 30 years and after suffering from the problems of evacuation, you are entitled to overcome these sufferings and to be given, by your country, everything that will eliminate these sufferings. The president added: Your performance during the past 4 years was a splendid one, constituting a staging point. There will be no turning back, never, only progress and construction. The president added: Your people are entitled to ask you to support them in the battle for prosperity. On this day, this year in particular and at our meeting in 1980, we begin a completely new phase in our country and history--namely, the phase of rebuilding for prosperity--the prosperity of every citizen in Egypt.

The president said: You heard me say that our goal now is a happy home for every male and female citizen and food, security, assurance and high dignity for every man. These are our objectives--our party objectives--in this phase for our people. You have worked to overcome your suffering and you have performed your duty toward yourselves. In addition, you also have a duty to perform for your people. We will all cooperate to overcome the suffering of our people. The president went on to say: As I said, this year we corrected the history of the past 100 years by abolishing martial law, which was declared by the imperialists in 1914, even though I did not resort to martial law throughout my term in office. The president added: There is the amendment to the constitution establishing full democracy manifested by a multiparty system and the recognition of the press as a fourth estate--and the press represents public opinion, whether we like it or not. There is the amendment to the constitution making the Islamic religion and law the principal source of legislation. With all these amendments, together with the abolition of all the extraordinary measures, we enter the state of rebuilding great Egypt as other great peoples have done before us.

When I say great Egypt, I do not mean that we want to take somebody else's land or seize somebody else's rights. Great Egypt means that every citizen will have a happy home and land that he will own in his country. It means that every citizen will have food, security, full democracy and dignity.

The President said: I ask you as NDP leaders to work toward this end. He added: We have suffered for a long time. Let me tell you about the 10 years of suffering and decisions which have just passed before reaching this stage. I want to salute you and to salute through you the broad base of our people who have never been shaken and who have always added will to my will, strength to my strength and new determination to my determination, because we all believe in God and in the sanctity of Egypt's soil.

The president added: In the past 10 years and thanks to your support, I adopted the most difficult decisions. In 1970, there was the decision to abolish custodianship and eliminate the centers of power. In 1971, the constitution was introduced and the sovereignty of the law was established. The president went on to say: I could not have issued my decision in 1972 to deport 17,000 Soviet experts within a week--so that only Egypt's will and decision would prevail on Egypt's soil--and I could not have issued my decision in 1973 to launch the battle of pride and dignity if I was not supported and backed by the Egyptian people's strength and nobility. The October battle was inevitable. The Soviets tried to instill a spirit of defeat. They said that we would be buried in the canal. Regrettably, some intellectuals, journalists and leftist agents of the Soviet Union also spread the same word. For this reason I decided to expel the Soviet experts.

The president said: The October battle was launched and we crossed [the canal]. They estimated that we would suffer 60,000 dead. However, we crossed the canal, suffering less than 400 dead on a 180-kilometer front from Port Said to Suez. We suffered 400 dead. We crossed and overran the Bar-Lev Line, losing not 60,000 or 40,000 dead but only 400. Who did this? The people's will did it, despite all the cheap attacks and the defeatist calls spread by the Soviet Union and its agents. They instigated the university students. At the same time, sectarian sedition surfaced in 1972. Despite this, the miracle occurred. However, who made the miracle? It was you, the Egyptian people, who gave me your backing and support.

The president said: When I say the Egyptian people, I mean Muslims and Copts who are our partners. Before the advent of Christianity and Islam we were one people, and we shall remain one people, God willing.

In his speech, President as-Sadat said: I sympathize with the people of Egypt in spite of all the claims of defeat and the world saying that the Arabs are a dead body. Maybe you heard me relate the story about Kissinger when he met with Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban 48 hours before the battle. Kissinger told him that Israel was victorious and that you have to undertake an initiative. Eban said that the Arabs were a dead body that will not move in the next 50 years. When the battle started Kissinger was sad because he thought Egypt could not withstand the Israeli attack, an attack stronger than that in 1967. However, after only 4 days this did not prove true. Dayan contacted the United States, asking for 400 tanks to replace those lost on the Egyptian front. Kissinger was surprised and did not believe it. He asked for Golda Meir, who confirmed that Dayan's statement was approved by the Israeli Cabinet.

The president added: Who made this? It was the people of Egypt and their will behind me, consolidating my determination. When I say the Egyptian people, I mean the Muslims and the Copts. On the sands of Sinai and throughout history and during the crusades--when Europe sought in the name of the crusade to colonize us here and to colonize Egypt--the Egyptian Copts and Muslims stood and fought side by side. After the crusaders occupied the Holy Land they punished the Copts and prohibited the Egyptian Copts from performing their pilgrimage. When the Holy Land was returned to the Arabs the Copts resumed their pilgrimage.

Yes, the people of Egypt are one. In the October war, the bullet made no distinction between the Muslim and the Christian.

The president said: During the lifetime of 'Abd an-Nasir I was determined to join the battle myself. It was the battle of east Al-Qantarah. It was this position that Fu'ad Aziz Ghali recaptured while he was a division commander, and the position he defended while he was commander of the 2d Army.

President as-Sadat said: The decision concerning an open-door policy was taken in 1974. In 1975 the canal was opened and all the evacuees returned to Port Said, Ismailia and Suez.

I sympathize with you and I sympathize with all of this. However, there are some in Cairo who did not agree with me. I was hounded and I have suffered exile. I have long lived here under the protection of the people of the canal. I have experienced threats and deprivation. The worst thing that I suffered from was the fact that some of you had lost the hope of ever returning. By God, I can retire now that you have returned. I am proud of this. It was one of the tasks that I was very pleased with. After that task I can retire with a peaceful mind.

The president said: The people were with me in all the decisions I took: the decisions on trusteeship, centers of power, Soviet experts, the reopening of the canal and the return of the evacuees. The president added: In 1976, it was necessary for us to abolish the Egyptian-Soviet treaty after the Soviet Union proved that it wanted to impose its decisions. In 1977 it was necessary for us to face matters with frankness, strength and conviction, and for the sake of this I went to Jerusalem. In Jerusalem I addressed the people of Israel in the Knesset on issues that Arab leaders could not speak about while they were sitting and sleeping. I told them that I did not want a separate agreement, a partial solution or a third disengagement. I wanted a comprehensive settlement based on justice and the return of the territories to their owners. I said that at a minimum the rights of the Palestinians should be restored, including their right to their lands and their state.

In his speech, President as-Sadat said: In 1978 we achieved the Camp David accords and in 1979--in only 9 months--we regained 80 percent of the Sinai. If someone had told me that on the day I went to Jerusalem, I would have told him that he was exaggerating. Peace now prevails instead of enmity; the talks with Israel have begun. I said that land and sovereignty were not subject to discussion. Anything else they want we are prepared to discuss. The land and sovereignty have been restored, and in less than 2 years Israeli will withdraw to the international border and good neighborliness and peace will be established and no blood will be shed. The president added: The problem concerning the manner in which the Arabs are currently behaving could possibly continue to eternity. However, here we have the will, history, culture and civilization of 7,000 years.

The president said: Today we are beginning to build prosperity--building great Egypt, Egypt in which every family will be happy--owning a house and land. This is your duty as leaders. We are not reiterating slogans, and we are not conducting politics as before--with cheers and meetings, for example, as took place during the era of parties. Politics is what I saw here today. It is food security, a happy home, security and assurance to every person. President as-Sadat added: Your problems here are different than those of the valley. You are on the road to prosperity and we are happy for that. We ask God to give you further prosperity. Life, however, must include problems. The problems of development are more difficult than the problems of backwardness. You must look for these problems and resolve them in the spirit of Egypt, in faith in God, with self-confidence and in faith in this holy soil and the teachings of forebearance, fraternity, solidity and belief.

President as-Sadat said: I am pleased with my son, the pastor, who spoke about his town 3 days ago while I was in Ismailia. Following my 14 May speech, I said that sedition was over; Egypt is one country. Let it be known that I am responsible for every Egyptian, Christian or Muslim and that the church and the mosque are only for worship purposes. I said that Islam was the greatest guarantee for freedom of creed to non-Muslims.

The president added: I believed that the matter was over, as it was really over for me. An American pastor and friend, for the sake of Egypt and its name, presented the Prince of Peace Prize to me last April. This man visited me 3 days ago in Ismailia and told me that the head of the Coptic Society in America--the society which we said was working against Egypt and, regrettably, those responsible for sedition did not learn a lesson--contacted him in the United States before he arrived and told him: You will see for yourself the bloodbaths in Egypt and how the Christians are being oppressed and suppressed.

(Bradison) met the pastor here and told him that we have no connection with the head of the society in America and we do not want him to speak on our behalf. He went to other Christians who told him the same words and presented him with lists of the number of churches, which I do not know.

President as-Sadat said: I want to repeat on this holy land once again, with every affection, that as head of the Egyptian family, Muslims and Christians alike, I will not tolerate any harm to the national unity. If they did not understand what I said on 14 May, let them understand it now: The day I issued orders for the building of the church of 10 Ramadan, they ought to have understood the meaning and significance of this decision. I said: Build the church at the expense of the state. Let that minority which is spreading sedition understand that I issued this decision in my capacity as the Muslim ruler of a Muslim state in which Muslims and Christians live in one land, and will remain one people with one destiny.

President as-Sadat added: Let it be clear that politics is for politics, but religion remains in the church and in the mosque. There is no politics in religion, no religion in politics. The president added: On the other side of the minority in the church leadership who spread sedition are the deviationist sons of the Islamic groups. To these I say that there is no place for fanaticism. We will strike whoever attempts this, no matter what the price may be.

The president said: The Islamic religion is not the institution characterized in the statements advanced by various Islamic groups. The Islamic religion is not ignorance nor is it Khomeyni's concept. Khomeyni does not belong to Islam in any way. If the discussion is about the Islamic faith, which Khomeyni embraces, then I will leave this discussion to the men of the Islamic religion--the religion of fraternity and love. Our God says to Muhammad: "Thou art not one to manage (men's) affairs." It is childish of these people to grant permission and forbid, at their whim, and renounce their teachers. The president said: I declare today that this is all over while I am in a position of strength.

The president added: I thank God that Egypt has conditioned me to power. I have never adopted a decision while in a position of weakness. I thank God that Egypt conditioned me to live strong and not be oppressive. Power to me is the courage to make decisions. My God supported me through the Egyptian people. With every decision I adopted I became stronger than before. The decision concerning the centers of power was a more difficult decision than the decision on the custodianship; the decision on the October War was a difficult decision--only God knew its fate.

The president said: Let this be your creed: I want power, but not that built on material; real power is that which stems from within: from faith in God and the sacredness of the soil which taught me that there are values and a thing called shame. Values and forbearance are expected in the life of the Egyptian people, and in Mit Abu al-Kawm where I grew up and where I knew nothing of hatred.

The president said: Well, if one goes to Mit Abu al-Kawm, do those who spread sedition know that half of Mit Abu al-Kawm belongs to the Coptr? President as-Sadat added: I want you to be strong, strong in justice, strong in faith and tolerance and in the holiness of this soil and the values and limits it has taught us. The president added: Those accompanying the American pastor asked me: We need advice in America. I told him you are the richest and strongest country, but we are richer than you because we have this sacred soil.

Religion has become an unalienable part of our blood. My advice to you is that if you adopt these values while you are the richest state, you will become even richer and stronger.

The president said that the Americans came to meet the shah of Iran. He added that they actually met the shah and apologized to him as Christians, representing pure Christianity, for the behavior of their country and the world toward the shah. They came to tell the shah: We are sorry. They supported Egypt which, at a time when the world closed its doors to the shah, adopted the decision to welcome him as a noble brother in a noble country. They were astonished by the power of the decision--the power of the decision in Egypt is the power of the Egyptian people.

The president said: If the battle of October took a million lives, I would be at the head of this mission because the people were regaining their dignity and nobility. The Egyptian people, after my visit to Jerusalem, came out to say yes to peace. The president added: The Arabs wanted to buy my will with $5 billion dollars every year. I say to them: Trash to your billions; this is Egypt. I am not a phenomenon or an exception. All that I take pride in is that I am a part of the soil of this country. Let us return to the soil of the country, to Egypt, to the values of Egypt: fraternity and forebearance, nobility with solidity, adherence to justice. Our land is the cradle of the three religions that came to Egyptian territory. The Koran honored Christ as no others honored him. Let us, in our party, be guided by God's recommendations in the Koran with wisdom and be guided good example. If one heeds no advice he will then be punished.

The president said that the Islamic religion is not idle talk. Moreover, the intrigue carried out in the church by those who scheme does not express the views of the church.

The president concluded his speech by saying "to all those we say" that Egypt will proceed with this people and with the sanctity of this soil, with performance and good example from each one of you. Let the party be a school for national unity, fraternity and a good example in which we forget intrigue and remember our people. May God grant you success and peace and God's mercy be with you.

Statements to Newsmen

NC071702 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1652 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Port Said, 7 June--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has reaffirmed Egypt's readiness to resume the autonomy talks on the condition there is a new U.S. initiative. This was contained in statements which President as-Sadat made to foreign newsmen and journalists following his meeting today with National Democratic Party leaders in Port Said.

President as-Sadat began his statements to the newsmen by saying: Egypt is still waiting for a new U.S. initiative in order to make it possible to resume the autonomy talks between Egypt and Israel. We would be able to discuss our position after this initiative but now we cannot. We are prepared to resume the talks on the condition there is a new U.S. initiative. Replying to a question on his opinion concerning the coming European initiative, President Anwar as-Sadat said: "I have no comment now on this initiative."

Answering a question on reports about a visit his excellency will be making to Saudi Arabia, President as-Sadat said: "This topic is the main subject of an article in OCTOBER magazine. I am ready to make this visit if they do not change their position in 2 or 3 days."

Asked whether contact had taken place between him and U.S. President Jimmy Carter, President as-Sadat answered by saying that he has not contacted President Carter since speaking to him on the telephone after his return from the United States.

AS-SADAT EXPRESSES READINESS TO VISIT SAUDI ARABIA

NC070918 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0742 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 7 June--President as-Sadat has stated that he is prepared to go to Riyadh tomorrow if there were one decision and one will in Saudi Arabia. He added: After I went to the Knesset, how hard would it be on my conscience if I were to go to Riyadh?

Anis Mansur mentions this in his weekly OCTOBER magazine article to be published tomorrow, Sunday.

In his article Anis Mansur says that what Prince Fahd has declared is characteristic of the Arabs. Some Arab leaders, like Prince Fahd, are fully aware of the dimensions of the Arab issue, but the Arab illness is a fear of adopting decisions. There is no agreement among the Arabs on one decision.

Anis Mansur discloses that U.S. President Carter sent a letter to President as-Sadat and a copy of it to Prince Fahd complaining about the Egyptian-Saudi differences and saying: The disagreement between you is causing me many difficulties at home and abroad. Please reach an agreement.

Mansur then says that Fahd's recent interview reveals what he feels, but the subsequent disclaimer of part of its contents exposes the internal struggle among the Saudi decision-makers. The required or ultimate decision is that one of the Saudi leaders should state what could be done to liberate the Arab territory and establish the Palestinian state.

AS-SADAT TO DISCUSS CARTER LETTER WITH MUBARAK

NC081521 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has received a message from U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The message was delivered by U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton to Vice President Husni Mubarak.

The radio reporter has learned that President Anwar as-Sadat will meet with Husni Mubarak to discuss the contents of the message and that President as-Sadat will then determine Egypt's position on the U.S. proposals on the autonomy negotiations.

Press Comment

NC090828 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 9 June--The Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM says today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter's message to President Anwar as-Sadat, which was handed to Vice President Husni Mubarak, includes a new U.S. initiative to form the basis for the resumption of the autonomy negotiations and that this initiative came after intensive contacts between Washington and Tel Aviv.

The paper says: The basis of the new U.S. initiative is that Israel has for the time being shelved the proposal to declare Jerusalem as its capital; that it has referred the proposal to one of the committees so that it will not be submitted to the Knesset at present.

AL-AKHBAR adds that Israel has also agreed to resume the negotiations without any prior conditions by either side.

AL-AHRAM reports that a meeting will be held today under the chairmanship of Husni Mubarak to assess the situation and the possibility of resuming the negotiations on full autonomy for the Palestinians in the light of the U.S. President's message. Then a full report will be submitted to President as-Sadat. The meeting will be attended by Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

The paper adds that President as-Sadat may meet with the same group tomorrow, Tuesday, to consider an Egyptian decision regarding the resumption of the negotiations.

Quoting its Washington correspondent, AL-AHRAM says that there are ideas about a U.S. initiative based on the formation of a committee from the United States, Egypt and Israel to pave the way for the resumption of the negotiations.

AL-AKHBAR says that the Egyptian position regarding the resumption of the negotiations stresses that the United States should itself guarantee the restoration of an atmosphere that would allow negotiations to achieve full autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza sector without any preconditions from Israel. Egypt also believes that an end should be put to Israel's provocative actions that impede the negotiations, such as the building of settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza sector and the annexations and expansion aimed at changing the character of Arab Jerusalem. Furthermore, Egypt considers Arab Jerusalem to be an integral part of the West Bank and the [Gaza] sector, and it considers the settlements to be illegal.

Meanwhile, AL-JUMHURIYAH today welcomes reports about the new U.S. initiative to rescue the autonomy negotiations and break the deadlock. It says that reports leaked out about the initiative so far indicate that it concentrates on three points: that the negotiations be resumed without any preconditions, that they be held in Washington, and that the United States should submit specific proposals to both sides. The paper points out that adamant U.S. rejection of preconditions means that Israel must abandon its prior position on Jerusalem--the position which considers the holy city as Israel's eternal capital over which Israel refuses to negotiate. The U.S. willingness to submit specific proposals, AL-JUMHURIYAH says, means that the U.S. side would shift from the role of passive partner to the role of positive partner and present its concept of a solution to the problem at the negotiating table and would also exert pressure to promote full autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza sector.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes that without such a positive U.S. attitude the autonomy negotiations cannot achieve their objective.

CORRECTION TO UN AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH ON ATTACK ON MAYORS

The following correction applies to the item entitled "UN Ambassador Denounces Attacks on West Bank Mayors," published on page D 6 of the 6 June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT:

Paragraph two, line four, should read ...adhere to the Hague agreements and the...

KHALIL MEETS WITH UK LEADERS IN LONDON

For coverage of National Democratic Party Deputy Chairman Mustafa Khalil's visit to London, see the United Kingdom section of the 6 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AL-AHRAM DENIES EGYPTIAN ENVOY WILL TOUR ARAB COUNTRIES

NC090736 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0648 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 9 June--The Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM has denied the report published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH to the effect that Sayyid Mar'i will embark on a special mission and tour a number of Arab capitals at the request of President Anwar as-Sadat. In its editorial today, AL-AHRAM says that it can affirm, on the basis of information from the highest sources, that President as-Sadat did not assign any such task to Engineer Sayyid Mar'i, and that it is absolutely not true that Sayyid Mar'i intends to make such a tour.

AL-AHRAM says: What is strange in all this is that the newspaper AS-SIYASAH has taken this false report, analyzed it and concluded that Cairo would use this tour as a test balloon to explore the chances of a dialogue with the Arabs. It adds: What is even more strange is that a senior Kuwaiti official, namely Minister of State 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn--who is known to have some experience in such matters--has also come out with a statement, based on a false report and analysis, saying that there is no need for Cairo to send out test balloons and that a tour by Sayyid Mar'i was out of the question because the Arab states were adhering to the Baghdad and Tunis resolutions.

AL-AHRAM asks: When will the Arab press be able to recognize a genuine report and when will the Arab officials learn to hold their tongues and not make futile comments on false and fabricated reports published by inexperienced people? The truth soon comes to light.

In conclusion AL-AHRAM says: Egypt's position regarding the present Arab fragmentation is clear and specific. They, not Egypt, are isolating themselves, and this is what presents the distorted picture of our Arab world.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES ISRAELI AMBASSADOR 8 JUNE

NC081417 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1402 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 8 June--This afternoon at his office, Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi received Israeli ambassador in Cairo Eliyahu Ben-Elisar.

'ALI TO DELIVER ASSEMBLY STATEMENT 15 OR 16 JUNE

NC070600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 6 June--The Cairo newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM reports in Saturday's issue that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will deliver an important statement in the People's Assembly on 15 or 16 June. This statement concerns Egypt's position regarding the developments of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations after the lapse of the 26 May deadline for the conclusion of the negotiations according to the Camp David agreements.

This statement will be delivered in response to a request by Eng Ibrahim Shukri, the leader of the opposition Socialist Labor Party.

NONALIGNED INFORMATION MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

Saddam Husayn Address

JN071508 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1414 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 7 June--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has said that we must make the course of nonalignment one of happiness and prosperity. Our course, he added, must not only be to enhance our independence and to spare mankind the evils of war, but also to achieve happiness and prosperity.

Addressing the heads of delegations attending the meetings of the nonaligned government council for the coordination of information affairs at a luncheon held in their honor at the presidential palace here today, the president said that happiness and prosperity in our world can only come as a result of the economic prosperity of the nonaligned countries--hence the importance of strengthening the economic cooperation among the nonaligned states and giving it the desired scientific and humanitarian meaning.

President Saddam Husayn said that the complex international situation underlines the great importance of the nonaligned movement. All the small countries of the world, he added, cannot truly defend their independence unless they firmly believe in the nonaligned movement.

The president stressed the important role of the nonaligned news media, saying that the nonaligned news media are acquiring a significant role. The nonaligned media, he said, are playing a more distinct role than that of the Western media.

The president concluded his speech by praising the efforts exerted by the participants in the council, saying that the spirit of the participants is definitely inclined toward strengthening the nonaligned movement and projecting its independence.

Speaking on behalf of the delegations, Guyanese Information Minister Frank Campbell thanked President Saddam Husayn for his message which read at the opening session of the council meetings. That message, he said, has not only confirmed Iraq's commitment to the nonaligned movement, but has also contributed to creating the new international media system. It also expressed the hope of all the delegations and their governments and peoples that such international communications system will be established.

Mr Campbell expressed the delegations' thanks and gratitude to President Saddam Husayn for hosting the meeting in Baghdad, for the warm hospitality accorded the delegations and for the efforts exerted to render the meeting a success.

Report on 7 June Session

JN071738 Baghdad INA in English 1655 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Pool item]

[Text] Baghdad, (INA)--Iraq was elected chairman for the Intergovernmental Council for Coordination of Information of the non-aligned movement for the forthcoming 3 years. Iraq's election came after a Cuban-sponsored proposal that was unanimously supported by all the delegates attending the council's meetings that were opened here last Thursday.

Today's session was resumed here earlier in the day under chairmanship of Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nasif Jasim.

The representative of the International Federation for Telecommunications spoke in the session about the ratification of formation of a new network of telecommunications to serve all nations of the world. He said that this ratification took place in the international administrative seminar for telecommunications methods held by the said federation at the end of last year.

The chairman of the Maltese delegation in his speech proposed the formation of an international agency for non-aligned countries, to be financed by the member-states. He said that this agency would serve to decrease the differences among the developed and developing states and to face the monopoly of the big international news agencies.

The conferees agreed to hold the next meeting of the Intergovernmental Council for the Coordination of Information of the non-aligned movement in Georgetown, Guyana.

Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nasif Jasim said in his speech that Iraq evaluates its election as chairman of the council with great pride and appreciation. He promised that Iraq will shoulder this trust with a high sense of responsibility to enable the council to continue its activity as it always had been. He explained that this country looks to international relations from the fact that it is an Arab country that strives to help its nation be liberated from imperialism, Zionism, subordination and exploitation.

Mr Jasim spoke about the preparations in Baghdad to host the 7th summit conference of non-aligned states, saying that "this fact leaves Iraq before a great historic responsibility."

The Iraqi minister and chairman of the meeting hailed the acceptance of new members to the council and said that this step shall develop the non-aligned movement.

Mr Jasim called for taking a clear and brave attitude that responds with the struggle of the Arab people in Egypt and Palestine. He condemned the treachery of As-Sadat's regime and called for its continued condemnation in all international forums. Mr Jasim said that Egypt will return to the non-aligned movement when its people get rid of traitor As-Sadat, who sold himself to imperialism and Zionism and changed Egypt into an American base to strike at Arab and African liberation movements.

Before concluding its meetings, the council decided to form a committee comprising Iraq, Cuba , Togo, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka and India, to draw up a decision about the new member-states that were added to the council. This decision will be raised to the non-aligned movement's coordination council in New York.

Conference Adopts Final Report

JN072141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2040 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Intergovernmental Council for Coordination of Information among the nonaligned movement states held its final session here tonight under the chairmanship of Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nasif Jasim.

In its final report, the council adopted the Iraqi working paper as an important official document in view of the proposals it contained on activating the nonaligned movement's information media. In this working paper, Iraq stressed its desire to protect the nonaligned movement and keep it away from the influence of international struggle. It also stressed the importance of joint information action to break the information blackout imposed by world news agencies. The Iraqi working paper called for the establishment of a just information system, the holding of intellectual seminars and the coordination of the work of the nonaligned pool in order to face the pressures to which the movement's states are exposed.

The council's final report also stressed the importance of cooperation among the nonaligned movement's states in order to develop the basic structure of communication among the developing states.

The report also contained a report by the previous chairman of the coordination council, the accomplishments achieved between the Lome and Baghdad meetings and the yearly development of the council. It also contained a report by the chairman of the news agencies pool, which included the pool's activities and future plans, particularly the preparations made for holding the next coordination committee meeting in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, in August; the pool's readiness to cover the UNESCO general conference in September, as well as all the important forthcoming events, particularly in the nonaligned world; and the report of the cooperation and radio transmission committee and what it achieved in the past period.

IRAQI-SOVIET INDUSTRIAL, ECONOMIC TALKS HELD IN BAGHDAD

JN071538 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 7 June--Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Industry and Minerals Tahir Tawfiq met here today with Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the spheres of industrial and economic cooperation between the two countries as well as matters related to industrial projects being implemented by Soviet firms in Iraq.

YUGOSLAV VICE PREMIER CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS 7 JUNE

JN070827 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0812 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 7 June--Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad for home today following a 4-day visit to Iraq. Dragan said that the discussions he held with officials were fruitful and successive. They will contribute to entrenching the principles of nonalignment and promoting economic cooperation between the two countries. He affirmed his country's wish to strengthen its relations with Iraq in various fields.

ROUNDUPS OF BAGHDAD RADIO BROADCASTS TO IRAN

14-17, 20 May

NC201725 [Editorial Report] Talks and commentaries carried by Baghdad in Persian from 14-17 May and on 20 May discuss the second phase of the Iranian elections; Iranian-Arab relations; plans for a cabinet reshuffle and the Khomeyni regime's intention thereby to overcome the present chaos, blaming some of the ministers for the regime's shortcomings; Khalkhali's rejection of the anti-drug campaign because he is too busy with mass murders and rigging elections to undertake another job; attacks against the Kurds; Amnesty International's several months' old report, pondering what such a report would say today, several months and numerous murders later; Khomeyni's deeds being as sick and old as himself; how Khomeyni robbed the Iranian people of their revolution and by this accommodated the United States in its wish to prevent the establishment of a national and democratic regime; the Khomeyni regime's empty promises to purge the army but instead it arrests and kills members of the Iranian forces.

The press review scrutinizes articles and editorials in ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYA newspapers criticizing the Iranian regime.

On 14 May the "letters" part of the program states: "some of our friends and listeners have asked us to comment on letters. Dear friends: As you can see, we have 30 minutes at our disposal and we give no comment because we want to cite as many as possible. However, we feel that each listener letter broadcast from this free tribune is in itself a commentary."

That same day, a listener from Lahijan writes: "Anyone who speaks openly is said to be a counterrevolutionary. Why not? The shah's regime called them 'saboteurs' and this regime calls them 'counterrevolutionary'. But what revolution--a revolution which ruined everyone except the mullahs? All the mullahs in Iran now drive late-model cars and the pockets of their cloaks into which they pour Iran's money are a meter deep. When the '13th imam' was still abroad, he used to say: 'Each Iranian's share [from the oil money] will be 700,000 tumans.' Although we didn't even get seven rials, he opened account number 70, into which we have to deposit." Further on, the listener says: "In our town a mullah has been placed at the head of the Lahijan committee; his name is Zein ol 'Abedin Qorbani, or Zedo-e Eslameddin-e Gavdani [anti-Islam "edoin" cowshed]; until yesterday, he was a servant of the shah's regime and has now become a servant of Khomeyni's dictatorship."

A listener from Shahriyar asks: Can items which have been marked as ceremoniously unclean under Islamic law be cleansed? I ask this because in Mohammad Reza Shah's era, the clergy used to say that frozen meat, television, land reform and so on were unclean. What kind of Islam is this when the "agha" has declared everything as clean again but we haven't received anything?"

On 15 May, an Iranian from the UAE writes: "For a country which lacks security and stability and for a nation which has lost its national identity and in which there is no trace of culture, the future is clear. They--that is the pseudoclergy--are so ignorant when it comes to national identity, they allow an idiot like Khalkhali to debase men of sciences and letters like Abu 'Ali Sina, Ferdowsi and Sa'di. The ridiculous thing is that they say that Ferdowsi cooperated with SAVAK [in having written the epic poem "Book of the Kings"]. Was there a SAVAK during Ferdowsi's time?"

On 16 May a listener from Shiraz criticizes Khomeyni and his regime. Another listener, from Borujerd, writes: "Khomeyni has taken the women's jewelry and is preparing to flee. But nothing doing! We won't stop until we drive him crazy, as we did the shah, and then we will hang him." In another part she writes: "In 1357 [year ending 20 March 1979] when the 'Shahanshah Khomeyni' wanted to assume power, we were told: 'Go and demonstrate. Shahanshah Khomeyni wants to pipe the oil. So where has the piped oil gone? I think the oil pipeline ends in Khomeyni's mouth and they don't let it reach the people!"

On 17 May a listener from Kazerun says: "We, who wear patched clothing and are--according to them--barefoot villagers, are given empty promises and are finally told to have revolutionary patience. Each time we try to complain, they tell us: How come the shah's regime reigned for 50 years and did nothing? Do you want us to do everything in one year? We have no choice and must accept their remarks. I believe that the shah's regime left Iran after filling its crown and hat with gold and silver belonging to our ill-fated people; but the imam's Islamic regime will not leave before all the turbaned men fill their turbans with whatever those 40 meters can hold." The listener continues: "One thing puzzles me: How come our 40-million strong nation cannot yield one intellectual who is not a so-called cleric?"

In the 20 May broadcast, a letter from a listener from Shiraz said: "If the shah's pocket was one span deep, the pockets of this executioner and his mercenaries are 10 meters deep." The listener also writes: "The past regime was sent to hell; so much for that; but at least in their regime all thieves, smugglers, ruffians and murderers were in prison. But this Khomeyni and his stooges, his blood-suckers and his (?foxes), opened the prison gates, set them free and hired them as guards.

"There is no security in Iran now. Even in broad daylight the guards watch to see if a woman is living on her own so that they can go to her house pretending to be from the water or electricity board, rape and kill her, and then loot her home. This is the Islam which Khomeyni brought to us as a souvenir from abroad."

21-24, 27 May

NC271530 [Editorial Report] Talks and commentaries carried 21-24 May and on 27 May by Baghdad radio in Persian to Iran continue to criticize Khomeyni's antipopular policies, lack of freedom, shortages, the Iranian regime's links with the West and its sham fight with the United States.

The press review, reading articles and editorials from ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHIRIYA newspapers, also covers the same topics.

Most of the listeners' letters speak of oppression, lack of freedom, shortages and injustice. On 21 May, in reply to a listener from Esfahan who asks the radio to broadcast another address to which Iranian listeners can write now that the regime "will stop letters to Iraq and will not allow them to reach you," the radio replies: "Dear friend: What you say is true. Recently, Khomeyni's ruffians have been creating difficulties for our dear listeners to stop the flow of their letters. But as you know, reactionaries are (?stupid) and don't know that when someone wants to make his voice heard, he can do so by any possible means. Actually, dear listener, we continue to receive letters, so don't worry."

On 23 May one letter from a listener from East Azerbayjan with a broadcast length of 55 minutes, says at one point: "I want to speak of the Tudeh Party, one of Iran's oldest parties that existed during the sinister years of Reza Khan and that exists today during Khomeyni's sinister era. It is a party that agreed with all dictatorships and in the past was a means for sucking the blood of the workers. In those days in Azerbayjan, according to my father, whoever did not register in the Tudeh Party faced the threat of attack by these atheists against his life, belongings and reputation.

"My father used to tell me things about this party that I am ashamed to repeat in this letter. But I want to say something about it now, when chaos and the black dictatorship of mullahs reigns throughout Iran and when freedom-loving men and women--be it in Kordestan, Azerbayjan, Torkamansahra or Ahvaz--have risen to struggle against the rotten regime. This party supports the ruling class and the ruling reactionary flanks."

Going on to discuss how Khomeyni came to Iran, the listener writes: "This executioner was prepared for us by America and arrived from the moon. How simply the sold-out mullahs, who receive thousands of tumans from their master, saw Khomeyni's face outlined on the moon and showed it to the ill-fated and illiterate people."

Strongly supporting the Cherikhay-e Feda'iy-e Khalq, the listener addresses Bani-Sadr and writes: "Mr Bani-Harf ["word" or "speech" in Persian], you should know that when you were playing hide and seek in a St Tropez Hotel in France with that (?European) woman, these Fedayi and mojahed brothers were struggling under the harshest of tortures by the treacherous shah. You and those like you, such as the hashish addict Qotbzadeh, who was in America, were having a nice time spending the shah's and the (?nation's) money in the best brothels and narcotic joints in Europe and America. Who were you struggling with? Probably with the opium-pipe and with the French prostitutes. Mr Bani-Sadr, a true struggler could be found in Ayatollah Taleqani, whom you couldn't stand because of his criticism of you and of the reactionaries and therefore poisoned to have peace of mind in achieving your sinister objectives."

Addressing Khomeyni, he writes: "The people's rage shall stifle you one day, O phoney imam. The wailing of the oppressed, the hungry and the naked will throw you off your throne and--alas--your castle will be empty because the shah was doing the same thing, but more respectably, before he was overthrown. But you have gone one step ahead of the shah; you have even gone one step ahead of Hitler. If the shah should be hanged, then you should be burned and afflicted mothers will spread your ashes on the mullahs and on your other executioners--and how auspicious the day of victory shall be."

Discussing the importance of radio and television, the listener writes: "The radio has become a mouthpiece by which neighboring countries are abused in various languages." Saying that radio and television belong to the nation, the listener continues: "You want to teach parties that violate (?laws)--actually that defend their rights--a lesson. What nation, you illiterate? Do you think that the three or four or five hooligans called hezbollah and pasdars [revolution guards] are the nation? You are wrong, you executioner. You shall get to know the nation very soon."

On 27 May a listener from Firuzabad writes: "During the past regime benefits were granted to orphans in this city, and each new year they were given money to help them continue their studies. Now Khomeyni has come and cut this, and the regime is making a large commotion about having 'revolutionary patience.' Until what time should we be patient?"

28-31 May, 3 June

NC031617 [Editorial Report] Baghdad in Persian to Iran 28-31 May and on 3 June 1980 broadcasts talks and commentaries which claim that the Khomeyni regime lacks popular support, that demagogy and crime thrive in Iran, that the situation in Iran is going from bad to worse every day, that Khomeyni was anti-shah for his own personal interests and not for the people's sake, that human rights are being trampled upon daily, that the Iranian parliament is made to order since no opposition will be allowed, and that the U.S.-Iranian conflict is nothing but a sham war and a smokescreen. On 3 June a message to the Iranian officers, soldiers and NCO's calls on them to fight against the "terrorist regime."

The press review cites articles and editorials published in ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYAH newspapers criticizing Iran's regime.

On 3 June an incident about a woman in Ahvaz is cited. The woman and her son are said to have been sentenced to 2 months corrective imprisonment because of the following incident: The woman hailed a taxi and told the driver to take her to "Bagh-e Khomeyni" or to Khomeyni's garden. The taxi driver asked her where Bagh-e Khomeyni was, to which the woman replied: "The former Bagh-e Shah." The driver switched on a tape recorder which he had in the car and started questioning the woman.

"Mother, where did you get that name from?" The woman replied: "How should I know? I have heard that anything which belonged to the shah and was in Pahlavi's name now belongs to Khomeyni and bears Khomeyni's name. All the shah's properties, the shah's avenues, the shah's localities have now become Khomeyni's. So I thought that Bagh-e Shah should now have become Bagh-e Khomeyni."

In reply to a question on the difference between the shah and Khomeyni, the woman replied: "My dear, what did we poor people get? Our youths were killed, blood flooded our streets until the shah fled. These people came and found everything ready and now they are splitting everything among themselves. The only thing we poor people got was high prices and a shortage of goods... The stomach wants food and it cannot be filled with cries of 'God is great.'" After confessing that she had a son and three daughters, the woman got off at her destination and the taxi driver went to the revolution guards command where he submitted the tape recording.

The woman was called to the command, questioned and sentenced to 2 months imprisonment. Her son also received the same sentence for having "taught his mother such talk."

On 27, 30 and 31 May announcements by employees of the Iranian Central Bank on the amounts of foreign currency exported by the clergy from Iran are read.

In the "Letters" section, on 28 May a listener from Mashhad writes: "In Iran today, whoever wants to be one of the high-ranking should wear a turban and a fake beard. In this way his bread will be buttered on both sides. During the shah's era there were only 5,000 mullahs throughout Iran. Since the revolution 500,000 mullahs have sprung up throughout the country. All of them have a salary and are directors in all government organizations."

On 29 May a listener from Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiyari writes: "The flunky Bani-Sadr says: 'I will not grant autonomy to the national minorities.' Who does he think he is? We, the children of this country, are the ones who should determine everything. Where were the spies Qotbzadeh, Beheshti, Rafsanjani and Chamran and the other stooges of Khomeyni during the revolution? Why were they not among the Iranian nation? Why were they hiding themselves? During the revolution they were drinking the best liquor in Europe, spending time with the best cabaret dancers and had the finest amusements. Now they are speaking of 'dear Iran.' When I open my front door all I see are mullahs and all of them in BMW's and Mercedes cars. When you look in their eyes you can see blood in them. They kill the freedom-seeking Muslim brothers. They say: 'The imam eats bread and potatoes.' If this were the only food this old hyena ate, he would have gone to hell long ago."

On 30 May a retired officer from Shiraq writes: "They have taken an Iran and created a savage country. Come and see what's happening. Throughout the green avenues slaughtered sheep are hanging from trees ready for sale. The sidewalks are filled with tea shops and kebab ovens, and youths are smoking heroin in the streets and alleys."

On 31 May a listener writes: "I want to ask where these Qotbzadehs and Bani-Sadrs were during the revolution and when we shed so much blood? Why do they suddenly consider themselves important figures in this revolution? If we look at them before and after the revolution we will find them fatter and fatter. This is because they are devouring all of the nation's money. Is there anyone to come to our aid? I remember they used to say: 'Be patient and wait for the imam to come. Poverty will vanish.' Where did these promises, which were nothing but speeches, go? Please broadcast this message of mine from your radio. My message is that the toiling people should rise up for another revolution. As the famous saying goes; 'Mullahs have blossomed from the blood of our youths.'"

On 3 June a listener from Kashah writes: "I heard you broadcast a letter from a sister in Iran who wrote that contrary to the teachings of the prophet, Khomeyni shows no compassion. I want to tell this dear sister and all Iranian brothers and sisters that this person, who is by nature a murderer, and this killer of our dear ones, the bloodthirsty Dracula known as Khomeyni, should ask forgiveness from the Iranian nation. The nation has not sinned for him to forgive it. The nation's only sin was to be fooled by the godless and murderous butchers, the mullahs. Radio and television at first called this murderer 'ayatollah.' Then they called him 'the imam's vice regent,' then 'imam' and now they refer to him as 'similar to 'Ali and Mohammad.' I promise you that in a few days they will call him 'His Holiness Hojjat ibn Hasan', to gradually become 'the trustee of Allah.' You don't believe me? Just wait a few days." In another part, he writes: "On the parliament elections, Khomeyni says: 'You should vote. If you don't I'll tell God. I'll tell him that you didn't go to vote, then you will burn in the flames of hell.' This sorcerer and witch fools the people in this way; but he doesn't say what he will tell God in reply to all his murders and for having caused all these families to mourn."

KING HUSAYN RETURNS FROM UK, SWITZERLAND

JN0071509 Amman JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Amman, 7 June--His Majesty King Husayn returned home this afternoon at the end of a private visit of several days to the United Kingdom. During the visit his majesty met with UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and discussed with her the Middle East situation and other international issues. Following his visit to the United Kingdom, his majesty visited Switzerland, where he attended the successful surgical operation that was carried out on Her Majesty Queen Zayn ash-Sharaf.

KING HUSAYN VISITS NABULUS MAYOR IN HOSPITAL

JN0072024 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] His majesty the king called this evening on the mayor of the occupied West Bank of Nabulus [as heard] Mr Bassam ash-Shak'ah at Husayn Medical Center. His majesty expressed pride in the high morale of the mayor. He said his high spirits reflect the steadfastness of the Arab people in the occupied land. His majesty noted during the visit that the world is increasingly becoming aware of our just cause. He said Jordan would always provide support for the sacred cause of the Palestinian people. In reply, Mr ash-Shak'ah expressed appreciation for his majesty's concern about his condition and said: Arabs in the occupied lands are determined to resist the Israeli repression.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN AMMAN 6 JUNE

Visit Nabulus Mayor

JN0061926 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the members of his delegation called on Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah at the Husayn Medical Center this evening to inquire about his health. 'Arafat and his delegation were met at the center by Interior Minister 'Ali al-Bashir, the director of public security and a number of officials. 'Arafat and his delegation arrived in Amman this afternoon via Ar-Ramtha.

In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, 'Arafat said: The purpose of this quick visit is to inquire about the health of struggler Bassam ash-Shak'ah. At the same time, I hope to have the opportunity to meet with the officials to discuss the current developments in the occupied territory and the Arab region in general.

Meets Prime Minister

JN0071031 Amman JNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Amman, 7 June--Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf met here yesterday with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat who arrived in Amman yesterday to inquire about the health of Bassam ash-Shak'ah. The prime minister and Yasir 'Arafat reviewed current developments in the Palestinian issue and the arbitrary measures being practiced by the Israeli authorities against the Arab citizens in the occupied West Bank.

Meet King

JN071646 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at An-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. His majesty reviewed with him the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the dimensions of the aggressive policy adopted by the Israeli occupation authorities against the Arab citizens there. The two sides also discussed the developments in the Palestinian issue on the Arab and international levels.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Ahmad al-Lawzi, Minister of Court 'Amir Khammash and Minister of State for Prime Minister's Affairs Sulayman 'Arar. The meeting was also attended by head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi, head of the information department Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, 'Abd al-Jawad Salih, Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman and 'Umar ash-Shak'ah.

Talks Held

JN071525 Amman JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Amman, 7 June--The Jordanian side under Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and the Palestinian side under PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat discussed at a meeting held here today all aspects of the Arab and international situation and ways of consolidating the steadfastness of the brother citizens in the occupied territories in face of the plots of physical liquidation, deportation and evacuation of the occupied Arab territories in preparation for the establishment of Zionist settlements on them.

The two sides also reviewed the stages attained thus far by the Arab movement and the ways of bolstering Arab solidarity and directing Arab efforts in the interest of the Arab cause. The meeting also dealt with the followup of the cooperation steps between the two sides.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim, Minister of State for Prime Minister's Affairs Sulayman 'Arar, Interior Minister 'Ali Al Bashir, the head of the executive office for the affairs of the occupied territory and the head of the prime minister's office. The talks were attended on the Palestinian side by head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Information Department Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, 'Umar Ash-Shak'ah and Dr Alfred Tubasi.

7 June Departure

JN071923 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO delegation left Amman via Ar-Ramtha this evening. He was seen off by the minister of state for prime minister's affairs and some officials in Irbid Governorate.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS RESIGNS 7 JUNE

Text of Resignation Letter

NC071329 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text of Prime Minister al-Huss' letter of resignation--date not given]

[Text] His Excellency President of the Republic Ilyas Sarkis: In my statement before the Chamber of Deputies at the beginning of the general session held on 22 April 1980, I explained the reality of the situation Lebanon has been living through for several years as well as the various initiatives to solve the situation by confronting the situation in the south, by security arrangements and through achieving national accord. In that statement I also reviewed the factors that prevented complete or sufficient success of these initiatives at the time.

Since the situation in the country remains the same although 3 months have passed since the announcement of the principles of accord, this prompted the government to reopen the door for political consultations to get things moving in the hope that this might lead to the formation of a new cabinet which, in your opinion, would be capable of effectively and soundly implementing the principles of national accord.

Since national duty dictates that we make room for others--after the consultations are over--and provide an opportunity to translate the results of these consultations into action, I have decided to resign. Out of consideration for the present circumstances, I place the resignation of the cabinet at the disposal of your excellency so that you can assess the appropriate time to announce its acceptance.

I take this opportunity to thank you for the cooperation and understanding I have met during my assumption of power under the most delicate circumstances during the tenure of this as well as the previous cabinet. I hope you will succeed in continuing the efforts with the good people in this country to reach a safe haven within the framework of the principles of accord, which I had the honor to help formulate, and I have complete faith that their implementation will save Lebanon. Please accept my best regards and appreciation.

[Signed] Salim al-Huss, prime minister

Comment by Former President

NC071334 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] In an immediate comment on the government's resignation, former president Camille Sham'un said: This means that Prime Minister al-Huss will continue in his office as the prime minister if no substitute is found. He added: It appears there is an understanding between President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Huss. Let us hope that this understanding is for the good [of the country].

Al-Huss in Hospital

NC090913 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has cancelled all his appointments today because of illness. He was admitted to the American University Hospital. President Sarkis contacted Prime Minister al-Huss to inquire about his health.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS RECEIVES PLO'S 'ARAFAT 6 JUNE

NC061730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] At 1400 today, Prime Minister al-Huss received at his home in Ad-Dawhah PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and certain Executive Committee members. During the 90-minute meeting, they discussed developments at the Lebanese and Arab levels. The talks focused on the security situation and the recent events on the coastal road. 'Arafat stressed to the prime minister his readiness to cooperate with the Lebanese authorities in order to prevent any recurrence of such incidents, which he condemned. The conferees also discussed the popular uprising in the occupied territory and the attacks on certain Palestinian leaders.

IRANIAN AIRLINES OFFICE IN BEIRUT BOMBED 7 JUNE

NC070653 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] A Lebanese army truck was fired at along Al-'Abbasiyah Road in Tyre district, but none of its passengers was hurt. At 0200 this morning, a bomb went off in the Iranian airlines office in As-Sana'i' quarter in western Beirut, causing material damage.

A Palestinian source has stated that at 2305 last night, an explosion took place in a Mercedes car near the entrance to Shatila Camp. The car was incinerated and 12 persons were injured.

LEBANON, SYRIA MAY CONFER ON ADF MANDATE RENEWAL

JN082019 Doha QNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus, 8 June--The QNA correspondent in Damascus has learned that intensive diplomatic contacts will be held within the next few days between the Syrian and Lebanese authorities to discuss matters pertaining to the renewal of the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF], which expires on 26 June. The correspondent also learned that the Lebanese Government will hold similar contacts with a number of Arab countries in an effort to gain their support for the issue of the renewal. It is to be recalled that the renewal of the ADF mandate must be approved by the Arab League and the overwhelming majority of the Arab states, particularly those which participate in funding these forces.

ISRAELI, MILITIA ARTILLERY SHELL UNIFIL POSITIONS

NC061041 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] According to information from the south, at 0900 today the artillery of the Israelis and of the armed militias along the border strip began shelling Haddathah, At-Tiri and Haris within the central sector of the area of operations of the Irish and Dutch forces, which have taken the necessary military preparations to confront the situation.

Haddad Forces Statement

NC070756 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Excerpts] In Bint Jubayl, a military spokesman for the Free Lebanon Army made a statement yesterday in which he said that saboteurs detonated a remote-controlled bomb on the Bint Jubayl-'Ayn Ibl Road, adding that a car was hit and its driver and owner, Jirjis al-'Alam of Rumaysh township--who was on his way to his house--was wounded along with his wife, sister and 4-year-old son.

After the explosion, the Free Lebanon Army forces searched the scene of the explosion and traced the footprints of the saboteurs back to the villages of At-Tirih and Haddathah, which are under the control of UNIFIL's Irish contingent.

Our correspondent has learned that Free Lebanon leader Major Haddad has lodged a strongly-worded protest with UNIFIL.

A military spokesman told our correspondent that the Free Lebanon Army shelled At-Tirih and Haddathah in accordance with the punishment policy pursued by the Free Lebanon Army against villages that allow the saboteurs to use them as bases for sabotage and for harming Free Lebanon.

VOP REPORTS SHELLING OF HASBAYYA, ISRAELI NAVAL ACTIVITY

NC070809 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Sa'id Haddad, commander of the isolationist militias in the border zone, today carried out the threats he made yesterday. Haddad's forces shelled Hasbayya for several hours, causing damage to property. The shelling was then expanded to include Al-Hasbani and Ad-Dahr, causing heavy damage to olive tree plantations and to wheat crops.

At 2230 yesterday, Zionist naval vessels reappeared off Sidon. They were driven off by the joint forces artillery.

HADDAD RADIO REPORTS SHELLING NEAR JUDAYDAT MARJ 'UYUN

NC071032 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] In Al-Qulay'ah, a spokesman for the Free Lebanon Army has announced that several shells have fallen in the fields north of Judaydat Marj 'Uyun. The spokesman added that the Free Lebanon Army artillery returned the fire, shelling positions of saboteurs and leftists near the Al-Hasbani River.

The spokesman said that this shelling came in the wake of sabotage operations carried out in the area.

Renewal of Shelling

NC091033 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The Voice of Hope has learned that the Free Lebanon Army artillery for the second time shelled terrorist and leftist positions near Al-Hasbani River and Ra's Zaghlah.

HADDAD FORCES STATEMENT CLAIMS TERRORIST INFILTRATION

NC090708 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] A military spokesman of the Free Lebanon Army in Judydat Marj 'Uyun stated last night that during Sunday night, 8 June, terrorists who had crossed the Norwegian UN Forces operations zone attacked a Free Lebanon position in Nab' Ibil as-Saqy. The spokesman added that the terrorists fired several RPG rockets at the position. The Free Lebanon forces confronted them, forcing them to flee. A Free Lebanon forces patrol then chased them to the road junction of Ibil, where Norwegian and Ghanaian UN soldiers are stationed.

The spokesman said that the Free Lebanon Army forces shelled a terrorist base near Burghuz. They also shelled the anticipated withdrawal routes of the terrorists inside the Norwegian UN zone.

The spokesman affirmed, at the same time, that Maj Sa'd Haddad, the commander of Free Lebanon, was in continuous contact with the Norwegian UN Forces before and during the shelling with a view to warning them and asking them to stay in shelters during the operation.

Nevertheless, the Norwegians claimed that some of their soldiers were wounded. This claim proved totally false yesterday when a Ghanaian officer said that the Ghanaian unit was surprised by the ability of the terrorists to infiltrate, and none of the unit's members was hurt.

JOINT FORCES COMMAND ISSUES STATEMENT ON ISRAELI ACTIVITY

NC090806 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] The military spokesman of the Joint Forces' Central Command has stated the following:

1. At 2040 [yesterday] there was naval activity by Zionist gunboats off Az-Zahrani, the industrial city, As-Saksakiyah, and As-Sarafand as well as flights over the area by Zionist warplanes.

2. At 2100 the Zionist gunboats moved to an area off Ra's al-'Ayn, Ar-Rashidiyah, Ash-Shawakir, and Tyre.

3. At 2135 there was a Zionist-isolationist artillery shelling on Ash-Shawakir, Tyre, and Al-Buss directed from Al-Bayyadah. The shelling continued until late last night.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR'S CAR FIRED UPON IN BEIRUT 9 JUNE

NC091255 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] At 0830 the Iraqi ambassador's car was fired upon while it was on (Barrin) Street in Beirut's western area. As a result, the car was hit by several bullets, but none of its passengers was hurt.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS U.S. ABSTENTION AT UN SECURITY COUNCIL

JN061431 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yesterday's UN Security Council resolution, which called for Israel's withdrawal from the entire occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem; the suspension of all aid that enables the Zionist enemy to consecrate this occupation; the trial of the Zionist criminals who tried to assassinate the Arab mayors in the occupied West Bank; and the implementation of the provisions of the 1949 Geneva conventions on protection of the civil inhabitants of the occupied territories, is supposed to turn into a world force to deter Israel and to create new political facts in the Middle East.

Given the positive contents of this resolution, which is in complete support of Arab rights, there is now an urgent need to implement it for fear that it might merely be deposited in the files on the region's crisis. Without its implementation, the United Nations will not be able to exercise its required role in preserving world peace and security, nor will Israel care about the UN Security Council or about the good and humane will of the international community.

Although we know that this implementation is difficult at present, there is an urgent need to submit the issue in this decisive manner, for the Zionist enemy, which has adopted organized murder and terrorism as a daily and official policy, is in many ways like German Nazism, which tried to destroy humanity and lead the world to catastrophe. The United States, instead of acting in solidarity with the international will in curtailing this grave danger to which world peace is continuously exposed in the Middle East, does exactly the opposite. At a time when 14 states approved the UN Security Council resolution, which unmasks the reality of the Israeli terrorist practices against the Arab citizens in the occupied territory, the U.S. delegate abstains from voting. It is clear that the United States abstained because the resolution calls upon Israel to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and calls for a refusal to give Israel any aid that helps it to continue its occupation. Its abstention was not because the resolution did not condemn terrorism in the region in general, as the U.S. delegate claimed.

The United States, which encouraged As-Sadat to carry on along the path of capitulation and treason and pushed him to conclude the Camp David accords and sign the unilateral peace treaty with the Zionist enemy, will never consent to a clear andfrank resolution condemning it and all of its grave stands and acts in the Middle East. What is important for us is that Washington has given new proof of its absolute alliance with Israel and its blatant enmity to the Arab nation. This proof is in itself of maximum importance at this stage, for its can remove the mist that has covered the eyes of some Arabs, preventing them from seeing the facts.

The United States is the primary enemy, which wants to humiliate the Arabs and to prevent them from determining their own destiny. It is the United States that is fatefully and strategically allying itself and concluding both secret and open bargains with Israel, to strike at the Arab people and to destroy their existence and future. Despite all of this, some are still calling for neutralizing the United States by befriending it, in order to exert pressure on Israel. However, Middle East events have affirmed that friends of the United States are the friends of Israel in the region, as President Hafiz al-Asad has said. Those advocating this trend aremany, but they have been exposed by the Arab masses.

Hence, an observer can be honestly optimistic, because the political prostitution that is asserting itself in the region will not last long and the time of confusion and of mixing things up is gone forever. Moreover, Washington has unmasked its intentions, which are completely opposed to Arab rights and the next few days will further clarify matters and straighten them out.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES MUSLIM ULEMA IN DAMASCUS

JN081707 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation of ulema in Damascus at 1130 today. The meeting was attended by Awqaf Minister Muhammad Muhammad al-Khatib and Syrian Grand Mufti Shaykh Ahmad Kaftaru. The president and the ulema's delegation had a comprehensive discussion. They reviewed the various aspects of the national and the pan-Arab issues. The president stressed that the Syrian leadership respects the feelings and doctrines of all citizens. He said that the state takes care of religion and calls for adhering to it. Being religious is totally different from killing innocent people and following Zionist and imperialist plans.

The president said that Islam and Christendom have always been the spirit and the essence of the nation's existence. Religion calls for pride and dignity and good conduct. It does not accept sedition and aggression, chaos and sabotage. He stressed that the state will never accept a situation in which any citizen who is shouldering his responsibility in building the homeland and is practicing his religious beliefs, is harmed.

At the end of the meeting the ulema stressed their full support for this steadfast country against all conspiracies aimed at taking its attention from the essential issue, the Palestinian question, and from its national struggle under President Hafiz al-Asad. They stressed that at the instruction of the president, they will instruct the citizens for the good of the country and in accordance with what God accepts and loves.

OIL MINISTER LEAVES FOR ALGERIAN OAPEC MEETING

JN041440 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Oil and Natural Resources Minister Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak left Damascus for Algiers this morning at the head of a Syrian delegation to the 24th meeting of the OAPEC ministerial council.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Ad-Dahhak said that the conference will discuss all issues proposed in its agenda, which include the study of the economical plans for a dry basin project on the Mediterranean Sea and the development of economic coordination among the OAPEC states.

In conclusion, the Syrian minister affirmed that, during the conferences' discussion, Syria will raise any issue of interest to the Arab homeland generally or to Syria in particular.

During his visit to fraternal Algeria, the Syrian minister will hold talks with Algerian Oil Ministry officials and will acquaint himself with the developed Algerian oil industry, particularly the gas industry.

ALGERIA

OAPEC EXECUTIVE BUREAU ENDS MEETING 5 JUNE

LD052324 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] The Executive Bureau of the OAPEC organization ended its meeting in Algiers today. During the meeting the bureau discussed various proposals and topics which will be submitted to the OAPEC ministerial conference tomorrow. Among the most important matters discussed by the Executive Bureau was the plan for the construction of a storage establishment for the repair of oil tankers in the Mediterranean and the formation of an Arab company for technical studies and cooperation in the field of energy among the OAPEC member countries.

OAPEC SESSION ENDS; DECISIONS ANNOUNCED

LD080714 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Summary] The 24th session of OAPEC has ended in Algiers. It decided to build a dry dock in Algeria and to set up an engineering company. A protocol setting up a jurisdictional organ was adopted, and sutdies are to be undertaken to make the oil boycott against the racist regime of South Africa more effective. The dry dock is to be organized by the ministerial commission made up of Bahrain, the UAE and Algeria. The engineering society will have its seat in the UAE, and it is aimed at counterbalancing the management drain and at gaining some of the engineering market which is now monopolised by multinationals.

The session was in camera and lasted more than 4 hours. The 25th session will take place on 8 December 1980 in Kuwait. The OPEC ministerial conference is to take place in Algiers tomorrow. The OPEC secretary general and the Nigerian adviser to the president on oil affairs arrived in Algiers this evening.

PAPER SCORNS U.S. REJECTION OF EUROPEAN INITIATIVE

LD091003 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Meaning of American Rejection"]

[Text] Why has the U.S. administration nervously rejected the European initiative and threatened to veto it if it is submitted to the Security Council? Was the initiative going to undermine the Camp David accords and be contrary to their context and objectives? The U.S. reaction cannot be understood. It looks like a U.S. protest against Europe's stand of not giving absolute support to the U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union.

In order to understand the U.S. stance we must go back to the reality of the Camp David accords, which were no more than a comprehensive political and military plan to impose U.S. peace in the area and consolidate the U.S. presence there so that U.S. influence will be the sole influence that accepts no partnership.

Therefore, the Camp David accords could not have been the way toward a comprehensive peace but a vehicle for U.S. influence. They have only led to Egypt's removal from the Arab front to be placed under the dual Zionist-imperialist tutelage, as well as giving the Zionist entity, under the protection of the U.S. false peace umbrella, the opportunity to grab the remainder of Palestine.

Although in the final analysis the European initiative does not run counter to the Camp David line but rather agrees with it in preserving the gains which Zionism and imperialism have achieved as a result of the normalization of relations and even gives it new life. The Carter administration, which is devoting all its foreign activities and stands to serving the election campaign, has become particularly sensitive toward any initiative or stand that condemns to failure the only "success" that Carter has achieved since he became U.S. President and on which he has pinned the hopes of his political future.

In rejecting the European initiative the United States does not only want to give the Zionist entity more time to digest the Arab lands it has swallowed, but is also hoping for a "miracle" to happen that would save the "autonomy" negotiations.

Israel is implementing its plan while the other side--As-Sadat--is humiliatingly and despicably making all the concessions and has laid down all its arms. It no longer has anything to negotiate with or for.

The United States is, therefore, afraid that the Camp David solution may be condemned as still born. It also wants to hit two birds with one stone: to place Europe, which is trying to be a partner, in its proper place--that it is no more than a lackey--and to warn its friends in the Arab east that they cannot exchange the American umbrella, even if the other umbrella was a friendly and allied European, and that the U.S. solution is their fate and destiny. Will they learn this lesson?

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH EGYPT, ATOM BOMB

LD072250 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1920 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Interview by Alberto Marina Antoni, correspondent of the Italian magazine PANORAMA with Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi--date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: To what do you attribute the lack of success which "crowned" your policy toward Tunisia and Egypt?

Answer: To the fact that conditions in the arena we move in are not ripe yet.

Question: Regarding the failure you met in your dealings with Tunisia and Egypt, do you feel that you have failed or that they have failed to understand you?

Answer: I do not consider them to be a failure. These steps were essential and they bring the date of unity never. They are imperative steps. I believe that any action that takes place cannot fail because it becomes part of history and will be successful in the end.

Question: What is your definition of politics?

Answer: Politics mean the tackling of interests.

Question: Because of its oil deposits, your country is one of the richest in the world. Yet, in spite of your important income from oil development and sales, your society is still on the road of development. To what do you attribute this economically conflicting situation? What remedy can save your society?

Answer: Money alone is not a means for progress. Indeed, quite often it acts against progress. In fact, the rich Arab states are the backward ones. They are the states were illiteracy is rampant and there is little interest in education. In these states, man acquires no vocation or productive skill and productive action is always threatened. In these countries, man is not creative because he does not need to be as he is compensated with money. Thus, if we were to get rid of our oil, it would be better for us in the future, for then we would depend on our knowledge, skill and creativity and make progress. Then we would advance.

Furthermore, the absence of Arab unity plays its role in the continuation of backwardness and the failure to attain progress. But the real historical reason is that imperialism had placed us in such a backward state.

Question: Inflation in your country is about to devour all the achievements you made in the past 10 years.

Answer: We are not suffering from this problem. On the contrary, this is a problem of the capitalist countries. Inflation will threaten capitalism. But we, in our new society, will eliminate all the causes of such problems. [words indistinct]

Question: All the economic sectors in your country suffer from a shortage of manpower in terms of numbers and quality.

Answer: We realize this fact and this is the rationale behind everyone working to achieve Arab unity.

Question: Why aren't the doors open for the immigration of revolutionaries to Libya since you say that unity belongs to all.

Answer: This might happen.

Question: During the past 10 years in the life of the Libyan revolution, you rarely used the weapon of intimidation against the opposition. On the contrary, you chose to ignore it.

Answer: First of all, we did not face any political opposition, as there can be no political opposition since there is no government or ruling party or president. What we are facing are remnants of an old society, a society of exploitation, enslavement, dictatorship and classes. Now the social revolution has begun and will end in the triumph of the new society over the old society. Hence, the class which will stand in the way of change will end.

Question: Some Western press circles say that your tough attitude toward the opposition abroad was caused by the genuine difficulties in the country.

Answer: On the contrary, I feel that the revolution is now crowning its historic successes by liquidating the remnants of the old society.

Questions: According to reports circulating in Europe, 11 June has been fixed as the final date for the return of the opposition from abroad. If this is so, what will happen to them after that?

Answer: I only fixed that date in order to save them from the revenge of the revolutionary committees. I cannot protect anyone who remains away after that date, from the revenge of these committees. What I mean is that I have no control over the revenge of the revolutionary committees against the remnants of the exploitive society. I have told them that unless they come back by 11 June, they will face liquidation and they will be liquidated by the revolutionary committees and I shall not be able to protect them.

Question: Then all will die.

Answer: I believe that the revolutionary committees will continue to carry out their programs. Nobody has any control over the work of the revolutionary committees; the revolutionary committees have their own convictions. They believe that the forces of exploitation and dictatorship in the world must by physically liquidated and then instigate the masses everywhere to destroy that class.

Question: Can you describe to us one example of opposition, who they are and what is the threat they pose?

Answer: The question is not one of individuals but one of an exploitive class which is hostile to the people. It is not hostile to the regime because there is no regime. It is hostile to the liberation of the workers now that they have become partners. It is also against the principle that the house belongs to the one living in it. It is against the principle that land should belong to all. It is against the authority of the people.

Question: According to a recent interview I had with the Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi, it seems that all the parties, namely, the POLISARIO, Algeria and Morocco are now seeking a solution to the problem in that part of Africa through negotiations. What do you think about this?

Answer: I do not believe that Algeria is a party to this issue. Furthermore, there will be no negotiations between the POLISARIO and the King [Hassan of Morocco] until he concedes to their right of self-determination.

Question: What about the events at Qafsah?

Answer: They ended with the fall of the Hedi Nouira government and the formation of a new government by a new prime minister.

Question: After President as-Sadat's decision on 15 May to terminate negotiations with Israel, how do you see the situation in the area? Will there be a new war?

Answer: War between whom and whom?

Question: Between the Arabs and Israel.

Answer: Which Arabs?

Question: Iraq, Syria, Libya and Algeria.

Answer: The state of war will continue until the liberation of Palestine.

Question: Do you believe that As-Sadat had good intentions when he suspended the negotiations?

Answer: As-Sadat is a failure and consequently the measures he takes are worthless.

Question: What do you think of the statements of the French president which he made during his recent tour of the Gulf?

Answer: Politically, they were positive, coming from a European government. But they do not change the situation. The Palestinians must continue to fight until they liberate their land.

Question: What do you think of the interview 'Arafat has given to Radio Free Europe No 1 in which he said that Europe must make a choice or the Arab countries will be forced to use the oil weapon. What is your reaction to this statement?

Answer: What he said is correct. But he did not come up with it himself but said it based on the Arab stand.

Question: In one of your speeches you declared that the Western countries which participated in the World War, namely, Germany, Britain and Italy must pay compensation for the damage Jamahiriyah suffered during World War II.

Answer: We have raised this matter at the United Nations and we have won full support from the UN General Assembly. We have also submitted the matter to a number of international organizations which support us, too. The last was the resolution adopted by the Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Islamabad last month.

Question: What is the value of this damage?

Answer: Very much and amounts to thousands of billions from each country. We can never abandon this matter.

Question: How much approximately?

Answer: Thousands of billions from each country.

Question: The English-language magazine EIGHT DAYS has recently reported that Libya will withdraw its deposited assets in Britain and that these amount to about $7.8 billion--a matter which will cause the bankruptcy of several British banks. Do you intend to do this?

Answer: Yes, we have such an intention.

Question: Shortly?

Answer: I said we have such an intention.

Question: Reports are rife in Europe lately that Libya has obtained a nuclear bomb. Can you confirm this report or is the whole matter no more than a fantasy as was stated in the novel, the FIFTH KNIGHT, or is the report an abstract fact as many affirm?

Answer: I have repeatedly affirmed that this was a completely reactionary attempt intended to impede developing countries and prevent them from using the atom for peaceful purposes and progress. We do not think at all about nuclear armaments. Like the rest of the world, we work and think about using the atom for peaceful purposes. We do not have to use atomic weapons. We have defense capabilities which do not make it necessary for us to use nuclear weapons. We are not faced with a danger so that we may think about using the atom. Thank God, all our neighbours are weak. Nevertheless, we are signatories to agreements which ban the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Question: But you have not answered my question. Do you or do you not have an atom bomb?

Answer: We have not thought at all about the atom bomb.

BRIGADIER JABIR RETURNS FROM EAST EUROPE TOUR

ID061833 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1756 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Brigadier 'Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, general commander of the Libyan Armed Forces, and the accompanied delegation arrived in Tripoli today after a visit to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Brigadier 'Abu Bakr Yunis left Belgrade today and was seen off by the Yugoslav minister of defence.

SUDAN

UGANDAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN KHARTOUM 4 JUNE

JN041133 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Khartoum, 4 June--Ugandan Foreign Minister Erifasi Otema Alimadi arrived here yesterday on a 1-day visit to Sudan. During the visit the Ugandan foreign minister will deliver a written message to President Numayri from Uganda's Chairman Muwanga. In a statement on arrival Alimadi expressed his country's appreciation for President Numayri's initiative on convening a four-party summit of East African countries to work for restoring stability to Uganda.

Ends Visit

JN051448 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Khartoum, 5 June--Muhammad Mirghani, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, received Ugandan Foreign Minister Erifasi Otema Alimadi yesterday. Alimadi conveyed a verbal message to President Numayri from Paul Muwanga, Uganda's chairman of the military committee, who thanked President Numayri for his concern over what is taking place in Uganda and his proposal for the convocation of a quadripartite summit at which to discuss the Ugandan situation. Alimadi left Khartoum at 1500 this afternoon.

TUNISIA

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA RECEIVES FATAH REPRESENTATIVES

ID061417 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] This morning President Habib Bourguiba received the Palestinian struggler Abu Iyad, who was accompanied by the struggler Abu Hisham. The meeting was also attended by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, minister delegate to the prime minister and director of the party Mongi Kooli, and Hasan Bal'awi, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunisia.

After the meeting Abu Iyad said: Our visit to Tunisia comes in the wake of the fourth congress of Fatah to assert the permanent fraternity between the Tunisian and the Palestinian people. As usual we found the president to be on the side of our cause and revolution. The president showed interest in all the topics discussed. He supported us and particularly showed sympathy with our people inside the occupied territory. His excellency was pained by the act of terrorism perpetuated by the Zionist enemy against the strugglers Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Khalaf. He said that this is an extension of the terrorism of Begin and his gang. We conveyed to his excellency the president the greetings of the Palestinian fighters and the Palestinian people. We wished him long life. His excellency the president asked us to convey his fraternal greetings to his brother Yasir 'Arafat and to the Palestinian brothers.

ISRAELI RESPONSE TO U.S. AUTONOMY TALKS PROPOSAL REPORTED

TA071920 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Israel's ambassador in Washington, Efrayim 'Evron, has presened Special Envoy Sol Linowitz with Israel's response to the U.S. proposals to resume the autonomy negotiations. This has been reported by our Washington correspondent, Dan Raviv. Israel's reply will be transferred to Egypt and if a positive reply comes from Cairo, it will be possible to set dates for the resumption of the talks.

Our correspondent reports that in its reply, Israel apparently clarified that the Cabinet cannot intervene in the democratic procedures in the Knesset and therefore cannot stop a Jerusalem bill from being legislated. Israel's reply also apparently emphasized that the bill was privately-initiated and was not sponsored by the government.

Washington observers believe that in its reply, Israel gives enough leeway for the Egyptians to return to the talks.

BEGIN HEARS REASON FOR U.S. ABSTENTION IN UN VOTE

TA061110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The United States believes that the UNSC resolution last night against the clashes in the West Bank did not include a clause that contradicts Resolution 242. If there had been a contradiction, the United States would have vetoed it. These were the remarks of Ambassador Samuel Lewis after a meeting with the prime minister in Jerusalem. According to him, he and Mr Begin discussed bilateral relations as well as events in the territories.

BEGIN MEETS AGAIN WITH LEWIS, PROTESTS U.S. ABSTENTION

TA081812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Less than 1 hour ago Prime Minister Begin conferred with U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis and conveyed to him Israel's indignation about the U.S. abstention in the UN Security Council vote on the expulsion of Judaea and Samaria personalities. Our political correspondent reports that the prime minister asked Ambassador Lewis to transmit a unanimous Israeli Cabinet decision to the U.S. administration. The decision says that the UN Security Council resolution contradicts UN Security Council Resolution 242.

More Details on Meeting

TA090548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Let us begin this morning with what the prime minister said at the end of a meeting with the U.S. ambassador last night. Mr Begin said that despite the latest U.S. vote at the UN Security Council, the friendship between Israel and the United States has neither changed nor weakened. Last night, Mr Begin protested to the U.S. ambassador the way the United States voted. Emerging from his office after the meeting, the prime minister made the following statement about the talk he held with the U.S. ambassador: [begin Begin recording]

He provided me with his own explanations claiming that it [the UN Security Council resolution] does not violate Resolution 242. I told him: Surely it does not, but there is a contradiction between the two resolutions and you should therefore have vetoed it. By your abstention it is true that you did not join in this serious resolution, but you nevertheless made its adoption possible. Well, we ended our conversation with this.

Later we talked mainly about Dr Khalil's disclosure about informing the PLO [last word in English] about our talks with the Egyptians. Obviously, the U.S. ambassador was also totally surprised and shocked by this report. [end recording]

CABINET REJECTS UN VOTE, REVIEWS OTHER ISSUES

TA081139 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The Cabinet meeting has just ended. Here is our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer:

[Schiffer] The terrorist's attempted infiltration into the area of Ne'ot Hakikar in the 'Arava during the weekend was apparently carried out without the Jordanian authorities' knowledge and without previous coordination with them. Jordan's position regarding events in the Israeli border has not changed. This was the assessment voiced at the Cabinet meeting this morning. Political issues were discussed at the beginning of the meeting.

The prime minister reported on several topics, mainly the contacts for resuming the autonomy talks. It seems that the conditions have not yet been created for the resumption of the talks. Israel's position has been explained both verbally and in writing to the U.S. representatives. Israel will be ready to resume the talks after Egypt has announced its readiness to resume them. With regard to the Egyptian demand to shelve the bill on the issue of Jerusalem, Dr Burg explained to the U.S. representatives that the government would not make any move on this issue. The government will not interfere in the Knesset's legislative processes.

The Cabinet today heard a report about the solutions for the expansion of Qiryat Arba' and 'Ofra. A debate unsued on this issue, and the solutions were endorsed. The prime minister and Ari'el Sharon met prior to the Cabinet session and concluded the stages for implementing the decision by the Ministerial Committee for Lands on the Judaea and Samaria settlements.

As for the UN Security Council resolution condemning Israel, the prime minister issued an announcement on this issue a few minutes ago. Here are the prime minister's remarks. [begin Begin recording]

The government has unanimously adopted the following decision: Resolution 471, adopted by the Security Council with the abstention of the United States, is one of those seasonal against truth, morality, honesty and the Security Council itself. This institution did not meet, did not discuss and did not adopt resolution of condemnation when horrible incidents occurred in Munich, Athens, Rome, Brussels, Khartoum, Zurich, Lod, Avivim, Ma'alot, the coastal road, Nahariyya, Misgav 'Am, Hebron and so on and so on.

The Security Council was not needed to denounce the grave crimes committed on Monday, 2 June 1980 in the Samaria mountains and Judaea or to assure an energetic investigation and the trial of the perpetrators of those crimes when they are found and arrested according to the law. The Security Council resolution was preceded by the statement of the authoritative spokesman of the State of Israel 72 hours earlier. However, the occasion was seized to demand that Israel withdraw--in contradiction to Resolution 242 and the Camp David accords--to the 4 June 1967 borders and agree to the repartitioning of Jerusalem, the capital of Israel. Our duty is simple to determine that Israel will never do that.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN CITED ON UN VOTE

TA061216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem said that last night's UNSC resolution is another example of the international position that accepts every Arab demand and ignores all Israeli arguments.

The Foreign Ministry mentioned that the first condemnation of the assassination attempts against the Ramallah and Nabulus mayors emanated from the Israeli prime minister. The fact that the UN Security Council ignores Arab terrorist acts against Jews as well as Arabs is a move that does not aid peace efforts.

BEGIN COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY TALKS, DEFENSE MINISTER POST

TA081750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpt] This evening, in a meeting with political correspondents, the prime minister disclosed that Israel will protest to Egypt the fact that in the course of the autonomy negotiations Egypt continually reported to the PLO about the discussions. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports from the prime minister's office. [begin recording]

This evening the prime minister said he was surprised to read the announcement of Mustafa Khalil who said in London at the end of last week that Egypt continually briefed the PLO about the autonomy deliberations. Mr Begin said, I think we can now understand the source of the Egyptians' extreme proposals regarding several issues touching on the nature of the autonomy. We do not want to reach rash conclusions, he said, but the parties must conduct negotiations out of good will. The contact between Egypt and the PLO without our knowledge does not indicate good will.

The prime minister emphasized that if the talks are renewed Israel will demand that the Egyptians stop reporting to the PLO, but this is not a condition for the resumption of the talks. It is possible that the head of the Israeli autonomy team, Dr Yosef Burg, will leave for Washington this week for one purpose: to set the date for the resumption of the negotiations.

The prime minister repeated that Israel is prepared to conduct negotiations with a representation of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el but never and under no circumstances is it ready to conduct negotiations with the PLO. The prime minister disclosed that the map detailing IDF deployment in the territories after the establishment of self-administration will be ready within a week. Israel will be prepared to present the map to the Americans and the Egyptians after the talks are resumed, but Israel will not need their approval for the IDF deployment. We will not agree to any new target date for the conclusion of the talks, the prime minister stressed.

Regarding events in the territories, Begin said security elements are now conducting an unprecedented investigation intended to find the assassins who attempted to kill the Ramallah and Nabulus mayors.

Regarding the remarks made by the Nazareth mayor, the prime minister said: His statements were very serious. In my opinion, the legal institutions should look into the content of his remarks.

Israel is going to establish another 10 settlements in the territories, thus completing the settlement program in these regions. The prime minister added that we will later deal with adding people to the existing settlements. Indeed, we will have many Elon Mores, Begin said.

On the changes in the government, the prime minister insisted on his two proposals, Yitzhaq Shamir for the defense minister's post and Yitzhaq Moda'i for the foreign minister's post. I will continue to try to convince my colleagues. I have never forced my opinion on others, Begin said. According to Begin, he enjoys his additional job as defense minister. These are among the best days in my life, Begin said about the days he spends in the Defense Ministry. The prime minister said tomorrow he will begin another attempt to persuade the coalition partners to accept his proposals. [end recording]

Begin on UN Vote, Autonomy

TA082029 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The UN Security Council resolution last week following the assassination attempts against the Judaea and Samaria mayors is a foolish resolution and the United States is the one that caused its adoption by abstaining from voting. These remarks were made by Prime Minister Menahem Begin in a briefing to political correspondents in Jerusalem this evening. The prime minister noted that the Security Council resolution contradicts Resolution 242.

Israel is prepared for a resumption of the autonomy talks, but it is the party that suspended them that should announce its readiness to renew them. The three heads of the autonomy delegations may shortly be invited to Washington. In these talks, Israel will agree to discuss only the date for renewing the talks. Israel will reject any target date, be it in November 1980 or April 1981. A date taking into consideration the U.S. elections has nothing to do with the autonomy negotiations.

BEGIN SAID WANTING TO SPEED UP TALKS ON SINAI AGREEMENTS

TA090519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, has learned that the prime minister has decided to speed up the negotiations on the Sinai supervision agreement. Mr Begin will hold ministerial consultations in 2 days to discuss the stalemate created in the talks with the United States on this matter.

It transpires that the United States is unable to raise a multi-national force for the Sinai, as stipulated in the peace agreement, and it is not prepared to send its own supervisory forces. The prime minister wants to advance the negotiations on this issue to solve the problem before the final withdrawal. Recently, President as-Sadat made it clear that he agreed with Mr Begin that it is necessary to reach an agreement on this issue soon.

AUTONOMY NEGOTIATOR BURG CONDEMNS EGYPT-PLO CONTACTS

TA081015 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Jun 80 p 6

[By Shlomo Naqdimon]

[Text] Last night, Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg strongly criticized the fact that Egypt has held contacts with the PLO during the autonomy talks. The fact that these contacts did take place was revealed by former Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil at a news conference in London yesterday.

Dr Burg had this to say about the above revelation: "I knew they had contacts with the Palestinians; but contacts with the PLO involving transfer of information while we were sitting together, discussing, fighting and agreeing? If so, then that explains why the Egyptians came up with exaggerated demands."

Dr Burg was speaking at the Ezyon Club in Tel Aviv. He added: "If reports are passed on to the PLO, no wonder unacceptable things were raised. What is worse, the Egyptians wanted to know how we picture the security arrangements within the autonomous region--what the IDF and the police would do there--and we objected. If the PLO is informed of everything, what is the sense in telling Egypt all this?" Burg said that the chances for resuming the talks are 50 percent and that Begin's appeal to As-Sadat--saying that you suspended the talks, you must resume them--is still in effect.

EXPORT AGREEMENTS SIGNED BETWEEN ISRAELI, EGYPTIAN FIRMS

TA081021 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jun 80 p 2

[By El'azar Levin, HA'ARETZ correspondent on economic affairs]

[Text] Export deals worth $2 million have already been signed between Israeli industrialists and Egyptian importers, most of them private businessmen. The deals are in the animal food, building materials, electronics and other fields.

The implementation of the deals has been delayed for technical reasons. The industrialists have explained that there are three technical reasons for the delay: There still is no regular shipping route between Haifa and Alexandria; there are difficulties in regular surface transport, primarily because of the limited capability of the bridge over the Suez Canal; no arrangement has yet been signed on opening credit letters.

The Koor European Trade Company, which handles most of the business deals with Egypt, has recently taken various actions to remove the technical hitches in the development of regular export and import business with Egypt.

Israeli importers want to buy from Egypt various raw materials for industry, such as oils and cotton. The Egyptians are interested mainly in buying building material, since the construction field in Egypt is experiencing a big boom, and there is a shortage of raw materials. They are also interested in buying animal food and agricultural surpluses. The only real deal that is currently being implemented is the export of about 170 chicks a month. The exporter is the fowl farm union.

IDF PURSUES TERRORISTS INTO JORDANIAN TERRITORY

TA071807 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Two terrorists were killed in Jordanian territory this afternoon when the IDF chased a terrorist squad that had tried to penetrate Israel near Ne'ot Hakikar. Our forces have sustained no casualties, the IDF spokesman has announced.

In the course of the chase, the IDF force crossed the border and, in addition to the two terrorists it killed, probably hit another one or two terrorists. The terrorists were found to be in possession of Kalashnikov rifles, handgrenades, field glasses and first aid equipment.

NO CHANGE SEEN IN JORDANIAN POLICY ON TERRORISTS

TA080717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Yesterday evening an IDF force crossed the Jordanian border near Ne'ot Hakikar in pursuit of a terrorist squad that infiltrated into Israeli territory. Two terrorists were killed and the others were apparently wounded. Security elements believe that this attempt was meant to provide external support to terrorist activity in Judaea and Samaria and that this incident should not be regarded as indicative of a change in Jordanian policy. Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel reports:

The launching of terrorist squads from Jordanian territory is not routine. However, according to military elements, this does not indicate a change in Jordan's basic approach. Several times during the last year Husayn has declared his readiness to permit terrorist activities from Jordanian territory, although no such change was evident in practice. So far, no training bases for the terrorists have been set up in Jordan.

Since September 1970, when Husayn fought the terrorists in order to salvage his kingdom and throne, he has not allowed the terrorists to organize as a military force within Jordanian boundaries. Offices and conventions in Amman are fine, but fighting forces are not permitted. Nevertheless, to avoid being portrayed as undermining the terrorists organizations, Husayn sometimes permits such activity, mostly by turning a blind eye.

A terrorist squad infiltrated from Jordanian territory in September 1979 and was wiped out in a shoot-out near Kibbutz Tirat Zevi in the Bet She'an valley. A bomb was planted under a bridge in the 'Arava in December 1979. There have been no further incidents from Jordanian territory since then. This is more or less the pace of events.

Security elements believe that the infiltration attempt on Saturday stemmed from a desire to provide external support to the terrorist activities in Judaea and Samaria. The real purpose of the infiltration attempt is hard to guess.

A terrorist squad infiltrating from Jordanian territory into Kibbutz Mehola was captured in July 1978. Subsequent investigations revealed the course followed by the terrorists: The squad trained in Lebanon; its members were transferred by taxi to Syria; there they secretly crossed the Jordanian border and set out on their operation. As stated, they were captured. This could also be the course followed by this squad. That goes to show that the training bases in Lebanon also allow terrorist activities from other borders as well.

CONTACTS WITH JORDAN ON TERRITORIAL COMPROMISE DENIED

TA072011 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1922 GMT 7 Jun 80

[News release issued by prime minister's office--date not given]

[Text] Jerusalem, 7 Jun--MK Ge'ula Kohen's statement charging that the current government has offered King Husayn a territorial compromise is totally unfounded. Such offers were made by spokesman for prvious governments and were all rejected [by King Husayn].

MINISTERIAL SETTLEMENT LANDS COMMITTEE BECOMES PERMANENT

TA081523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to turn the temporary ministerial committee that deals with locating lands for settlements in the territories into a permanent committee. The committee, headed by Agriculture Minister Sharon, will recommend solutions for expanding the Judaea and Samaria settlements. Our correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that today the Cabinet heard Minister Sharon's report on the committee's proposals for resolving issues at problem settlements. These solutions are based on the use of state-owned lands only. It was decided that the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs will convene this week to hear details about the land solutions that have been found for 'Ofra and Qiryat Arba'.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE, COMMENT FOLLOWING WEST BANK BOMBINGS

Investigation in Hebron Hills

TA080812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] There has been a breakthrough in the investigation by the security of the assassination attempts against the West Bank mayors. The investigation is now focused in one area, mainly in the Hebron Hills. This has been learned by the ITIM correspondent in Jerusalem, Ilan Bakhar.

The investigators discovered that the bombs were planted about 10 hours before the explosions. The attempted murders were apparently perpetrated by two separate squads. The security forces are inclined to separate the incident in Hebron from the three assassination attempts against the mayors of Ramallah, Nabulus and Al-Birah.

Security sources firmly refused to disclose whether the suspects were Arabs or Jews.

Mayors on Retracting Resignations

TA061103 Jerusalem POST in English 6 Jun 80 p 1

[By David Richardson]

[Excerpts] The mayors of Bethlehem and Gaza, Ilyas Frayj and Rashad ash-Shawwa, last night withdrew their resignations after intense pressure from the military government and a curious absence of support from other West Bank municipal councils.

Clearly disappointed at the collapse of his stand against the military government, Frayj told the Jerusalem POST last night, "it is no use--I cannot be the only helmsman." Frayj and Ash-Shawwa are the most prominent leaders remaining in the territories.

After the military government put intense pressure on the Gaza mayor, he and his colleagues came to see Frayj in Bethlehem early yesterday to discuss whether they should retract their resignations. Eventually Frayj also reluctantly gave in, and the two set out for Ramallah to see Khalaf.

Earlier in the morning Frayj had been granted permission to go and see Khalaf, but as the party left Bethlehem, military government officials stopped them and denied Frayj permission to leave. The military government reportedly was determined to avoid any consultation between Frayj, Ash-Shawwa and the other municipal leaders of the area, most of whom are associated wit with the more radical line of the national guidance committee.

Ash-Shawwa, audibly angry, also refused to go to Ramallah, and the mayors returned to Frayj's office in the center of Bethlehem. Here they received delegations from all over the west Bank who made it clear that they would not support Frayj in holding out against the military government. "They have made a national mistake and I am sure they will regret it," said Frayj last night, adding that they would soon decide of their own accord to resign when they saw that things did not improve. As for himself, he felt that his personal relationship with the military government would improve.

Gaza Mayor Comments

TA082122 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1945 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Tel Aviv, 8 June--Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa said on the Israeli television Arabic-language newsreel that he and Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj revoked their resignations in the face of the pressures exerted on them from both inside and outside Judaea and Samaria.

Mr Ash-Shawwa said regional public figures started to fear that the military authorities might appoint undesirable personalities or IDF officers as mayors and this could harm the citizens.

Mr ash-Shawwa claimed that anybody dealing with politicians must adapt himself to the atmosphere in which he is working for the realization of his goals. "It is true that I resigned, but I rescinded my resignation for the sake of the Palestinians and the occupied lands and in view of the political situation that required my return to my post," he said.

Ash-Shak'ah Feeds Jordanian Propaganda

TA082051 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Jordan has launched an unprecedented propaganda campaign among Judaea and Samaria inhabitants centered on the treatment it has extended for Bassam ash-Shak'ah. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that the Jordanian communications media are highlighting the idea of the unity of both banks of the Jordan and are emphasizing that the wounded Ash-Shak'ah can only recover in Amman.

Jordanian television and radio have compared the case of the wounded Bassam ash-Shak'ah to the wounds of occupied Falastin that can be healed only Jordan, Falastin's elder sister. Our reporter says the propaganda offensive is important, especially in view of 'Arafat's visit to Amman.

'Arafat, Ash-Shak'ah Differences Noted

TA081027 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[By HA'ARETZ correspondent on Arab affairs 'Oded Zaray]

[Excerpt] Sharp differences of opinion emerged during the two meetings at the Amman medical center between Yasir 'Arafat and Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah on principle issues involving the continued existence and activity of the National Guidance Committee in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and over the resignation or nonresignation of the mayors.

It should be noted that the front organizations to which most members of that committee belong--including Ash-Shak'ah and his counterpart from Ramallah, Karim Khalaf--are not prepared to accept the authority of the largest terrorist organization, Fatah, head by 'Arafat.

'Arafat arrived in Amman on Friday at the head of a delegation of leaders of his organization. A short while afterward Ash-Shak'ah was brought to the hospital. He told members of his family that now "the countdown for the annihilation of the Zionist entity and for the return of the Palestinians to all parts of Falastin has begun. The Zionists' military prowess will not help them, just as the racists' military power in Rhodesia did not help them," 'Arafat said.

IDF TROOPS REPLACED BY CIVILIANS AT SINAI BORDER CROSSING

TA061126 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 6 Jun 80 p 12

[By Yig'al Galay]

[Text] From this week IDF soldiers will be replaced by employees of the Hashmira [guard] Company in handling customs checks and supervision at the Ne'ot Sinai border station with Egypt.

The 30 employees of the private company, most of whom are young, are being paid about 24,000 Israeli pounds a month plus housing and expenses. The company has housed them in Yamit, and their contract stipulates that they are to work at the station for at least 4 months.

About 700 travellers pass through the Ne'ot Sinai terminal each day, most of them Arabs who are inhabitants of the territories and Israel, and about a third of them are tourists. It has been learned that the Egyptians are making it difficult to cross at the border station. They prefer that the air route be used. As an example, Israeli tourists have complained that they were not told that they had to report what foreign currency they were holding when they entered Egypt.

ETHIOPIA

DJIBOUTI FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD061527 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 6 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Djibouti have agreed to create a joint ministerial consultative commission to further and deepen relations between the two countries.

This was disclosed in a joint communique issued yesterday at the end of the official visit of the Djibouti foreign affairs minister, Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah, to socialist Ethiopia. The joint communique said the two sides also reaffirmed their determination to develop existing relations in all fields for the mutual benefit of their two peoples.

According to the communique, the two foreign ministers expressed a complete identity of views on matters pertaining to the stability, peace and security of the region and reaffirmed the absolutely [as heard] to strictly respect the principles of territorial integrity and inviolability of state frontiers.

KENYA

SUDANESE PRESIDENT MEETS MOI IN NAIROBI

LD071614 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has asked President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania for a deadline for the withdrawal of Tanzanian troops from Uganda, according to a report by REUTER.

President Numayri held 2 hours of talks with President Nyerere and Uganda's new military rulers at Arusha yesterday.

The Sudanese leader is reported to have expressed his belief that no free and fair elections could be held in Uganda while the 12,000 Tanzanian troops were still there. He also wished that ex-president Binaisa be released immediately. He listed what he thought were deficiences and shortcomings of the Kampala military rulers.

President Nyerere said his troops would remain in Uganda as long as the government there require them and denied they were responsible for the state of insecurity in Uganda.

The chairman of the Uganda Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, said his commission was prepared to accept election observers from Sudan, Kenya and Commonwealth countries. But the Tanzania leader did not agree to this proposal.

President Numayri is reported to have said that he believed that stability in Uganda was impossible if Kenya was ignored.

The Sudanese leader arrived in Nairobi this morning to meet President Moi. He was on his way home from the Arusha summit.

On arrival at Jomo Kenyatta Airport the Sudanese leader was met by the vice-president, Mr Mwai Kibali; the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko; the attorney general, Mr James Karugu; and the Nairobi police commissioner, Mr Stephen Mwakisha.

Later President Numayri and Mr Kibaki left to meet President Moi at Nakuru aboard a Kenya Air Force plane.

Departs After Talks

LD081405 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Jun 80 EA

[Excerpt] President Ja'far Numayri of the Sudan left Nairobi this morning for Khartoum after talks with President Daniel arap Moi in Nakuru yesterday. President Numayri briefed President Moi on the Arusha meeting with President Julius Nyerere and the chairman of the military commission running Uganda, Mr Paulo Muwanga. The two leaders also discussed matters of mutual interest to Kenya and Sudan.

A communique issued after the Nakuru meeting said the two presidents reiterated their conviction that a free and fair election is the only way to bring a lasting solution to the Uganda problem. In accordance with the agreement reached at the Mobasa summit on 14 April the two leaders agreed to continue liaising closely on the future developments in Uganda. They also agreed on the reactivation of the tripartite ministerial consultative committee meeting between Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya. To this effect it was agreed to continue efforts in cooperating on bilateral and regional projects.

President Moi also accepted an invitation by President Numayri to visit the Sudan at a date to be fixed later.

President Numayri, who left Nakuru for home early this morning, was given a warm sendoff at the Lanet airstrip by President Moi and thousands of Wananchi who thronged the airstrip.

TANZANIA

TANZANIA, UGANDA, SUDAN HOLD SUMMIT IN ARUSHA

LD071612 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1200 GMT 7 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Tanzania, Sudan and Uganda have emphasized the importance of exchanging views on matters relating to those countries. The 1-day summit attended by the three countries' leaders, President Nyerere, Ja'far Numayri of Sudan and the chairman of the military commission in Uganda, Ndugu Paulo Muwanga, took place in an atmosphere of understanding and brotherhood.

A communique issued today said that the session, held at the request of President Numayri of Sudan as a followup to a similar meeting in Mombasa, discussed matters of interest to the East African countries.

The statement added that Ndugu Muwanga briefed his colleagues at the meeting on the current situation in Uganda, especially measures being taken to restore democracy to the country and hold fair and free general elections this year.

The three leaders agreed to brief President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya on matters discussed at the meeting. President Daniel arap Moi did not attend the summit.

Summit Ends

LD061830 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1800 GMT 6 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Arusha--The heads of state of Tanzania, Sudan and Uganda ended their meeting tonight after 2 hours of talks on matters of mutual interest. According to a state house spokesman, a communique on their discussions will be released tomorrow morning. No further details on the summit were immediately available. However, the three heads of state--President Nyerere, President Numayri of Sudan and Paulo Muwanga, chairman of Uganda's military commission--are still in Arusha, the venue of the meeting. President Daniel arap Moi, who was to attend the summit meeting, decided against taking part yesterday.

Communique Issued

LD072144 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jun 80 EA

[Text] A press communique was issued this morning in Uganda on the East African summit. Here is the text:

On Friday, 6 June 1980 a meeting was held in Arusha by Their Excellencies President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan; President Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; and Mr Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the UNLF [Uganda National Liberation Front] Military Commission in the republic of Uganda. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and brotherhood.

The meeting, which was held at President Numayri's initiative, dealt with issues affecting the region within the context of the quadripartite Mombasa summit. The chairman of the Military Commission in Uganda briefed the presidents on recent political developments in his country and especially the measures taken to restore democracy and hold free and fair elections during this year. In this regard, the three presidents acquainted themselves with political developments in Uganda and stressed the need to hold continuous consultations amongst themselves. They also praised President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's initiative to brief President Daniel Arap Moi, the president of the Republic of Kenya, on what had been agreed in Arusha.

UGANDA

FORMER PRESIDENT CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY

LD061120 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 6 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The former president of Uganda, Dr Obote, has stated that Uganda is now faced with poverty, insecurity and moral degeneration and there should be no opposition on these issues. Dr Obote, who has just returned from 9 years of exile in Tanzania, said that after the elections a government of national unity will be formed with no opposition side.

At a meeting with the archbishop of Uganda, the Most Reverend Silivano Wani, at Namirembe, Dr Obote repeated his call to all Ugandans to get involved in the liberation and reconstruction of the country and not political differences since the cause is the same. He said his party, the UPC, is going to advocate moderate policies designed to rehabilitate Uganda and give confidence to the people during the current election campaign.

The former leader of the Uganda said the country now needs moral courage and determined leadership. Dr Obote said he is ready in his humble capacity to play any role in the tireless effort to rebuild the nation. He said that Uganda has human resources and a strong Christian community which could be exploited in rebuilding the nation.

In his welcoming speech, Archbishop Wani told Dr Obote and his party, which included cabinet ministers and party officials, that the church doesnst support any one political party exclusively. He further made it clear that the church looks for leadership that picks its principles from the law of God. Archbishop Wani called for firm action to end insecurity in the country. In this regard, he disclosed that the (word indistinct) of the Bishop of Namirembe, Dr Dunstan Nsubuga, which was stolen early this week had been recovered on the border with Kenya.

Dr Obote was accompanied by the minister of internal affairs, Sam Tewungwa; the minister of information and broadcasting, Dr David Anyoti; special assistant to the Military Commission in charge of political affairs, Mr Chris Rwakasis; and Dr (Rwanyarara).

CHAD

FOREIGN MINISTER DISMISSES UN PEACEKEEPING PROPOSAL

AB061558 Paris AFP in French 0923 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, 6 June (AFP)--Mr Ahmat Acyl, the Chadian minister of foreign affairs, said on Wednesday that the time had come for him to take his ministry in hand in order to inform the world about the Chadian cause and to reactivate diplomacy.

In an interview published on Thursday by the CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY, Mr Acyl expressed satisfaction with the diplomatic successes achieved by the Transitional National Union Government (TNUG) and said it was time for him to take his ministry in hand. We must reactivate our diplomacy now, at a time when certain powers, whose local agents we are fighting against, manipulate certain countries in order to make our task difficult. We must also launch an all-round offensive to insure that our country's cause may be heard, he said.

With regard to the possible arrival of UN blue helmets in Chad to restore peace in the country, the minister said that he does not believe in the effectiveness of such forces because, according to him, no solution--not even one imposed by the United Nations--can restore lasting peace in the country until the national enemy, Mr Hissein Habre's FAN [Northern Armed Forces], is defeated militarily.

Militarily, the positions of the warring factions have not changed in spite of the heavy fighting that has been going on since Monday near the presidency between Mr Goukouni Queddei's Popular Armed Forces (FAP) and Mr Hissein Habre's FAN. This fighting continued on Thursday afternoon. Several hundred civilians managed to cross over to Kousseri on the Cameroonian bank of the Chari, and numerous refugees in that locality have returned to Ndjamena by crossing the river by canoe.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING FAN, FAP FIGHTING

Situation in Extreme North

AB061902 Paris AFP in French 1649 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 6 Jun 80 (AFP)--The population of Faya-Largeau in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET) prefecture in the extreme northern part of Chad, as well as the garrison, formerly in favor of Mr Goukouni Oueddei, have now joined Mr Hissein Habre, French official sources confirmed on Friday.

A few days ago a delegation of elders went to Abeche, in the eastern part of the country and within the zone of Mr Hissein Habre, president of the Command Council of the FAN, in order to make their decision known.

With this alliance, Mr Hissein Habre, whose troops have been fighting since 21 March against the united forces of Goukouni Oueddei, Ahmat Acyl and Abdelkader Kamougue, respectively the heads of the FAP, the Common Action Front and the Chadian Armed Forces, seems to be in total control of Borku and Ennedi, with exception to the Fada area. Observers believe that this change could affect supplies to Goukouni Oueddi's forces in Ndjamena, which have so far come from the northern regions of the country.

FAN Seizes Presidency Buildings

AB061810 Paris AFP in French 1714 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 6 Jun (AFP)--It was learned from an authoritative source in Paris on Friday afternoon that on that day Mr Hissein Habre's FAN seized some of the buildings of the presidency of the republic, which had until then been occupied by Mr Goukouni Oueddei's (FAP). The presidency of the republic is situated on the banks of the Chari River in the center of the administrative quarter. The same source adds that the FAN has also occupied the post and telecommunications building, a few meters away from the presidency.

The main objective of the FAN offensive, which was launched on Monday, was to seize the base from which the FAP had been shooting at canoes crossing the Chari River between Ndjamena and Cameroon, the same source says.

FAP Denies FAN Gains

AB081003 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 8 Jun (AFP)--An official of the FAP of Chad President Goukouni Oueddei denied here Saturday that the far northern region of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET) and its administrative capital Faya-Largeau had switched allegiance to the armed forces group headed by sacked Defense Minister Hissein Habre.

The realignment, said by reliable sources here to have been announced by BET civilian leaders a few days ago during a visit to a Habre stronghold, would give Mr Habre control of most of the north in addition to his hold on central and eastern Chad, and could be expected to create supply problems for the president's troops.

But Mr Oueddei's emissary, Dr Nokouri, averred here yesterday: We are categoric. The BET is under the effective control of the FAP, including Faya-Largeau. He said reinforcements from Fada and Zouar in the region had transited through Faya-Largeau and were due any moment in the Chad capital, Ndjamena, where the Oueddei and Habre forces have been locked in battle for 10 weeks.

Dr Nokouri likewise denied reports here from government sources that on Friday, Habre units succeeded in seizing the presidential buildings in Ndjamena and the nearby post office, two Oueddei strongpoints. He said the Habre troops had instead suffered a crushing setback.

They were constantly losing ground in Ndjamena, Dr Nokouri said, forecasting that the fighting would soon be over, with victory for the forces of the transitional government under Mr Oueddei.

Reports late Saturday from Ndjamena said it was impossible to verify if Mr Habre's men had taken the presidential quarter. Mr Oueddei's troops still appeared to be circulating there, the reports said.

Libyan Troops Reportedly in Ndjamena

AB090950 Paris AFP in French 0859 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Jun (AFP)--A Libyan contingent of 300 men have been in Ndjamena (Chad) since last Thursday to reinforce the Chadian factions fighting on the side of President Goukouni Oueddei against Mr Hissein Habre's FAN, FAN sources stated on Sunday in the Chadian capital.

Mr Habre's FAN spoke last May of several thousands of men, mostly Chadians but trained in Libya by Libyan officers, penetrating Chadian territory.

CONGO

PROTOCOL AGREEMENT ON OIL SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

AB061430 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] A protocol agreement concerning petroleum was signed yesterday in Luanda between the People's Republic of the Congo and Angola. It was signed by the Angolan minister of petroleum, Comrade Jorge Augusto de Morais, and Congolese Mines and Energy Minister Rodolphe Adada. The final communique issued at the end of the discussions between the delegations of the two countries and published yesterday in the Angolan capital mentioned the various activities undertaken by the Congolese minister during his 4-day stay in the People's Republic of Angola.

According to the communique, the two delegations discussed various problems relating to petroleum, as well as the need to insure the complementarity of the economies of the two countries by drawing inspiration from the directives laid down by Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Denis Sassoul-N'Guesso. The Angolan minister of petroleum accepted Congolese Minister Adada's invitation to visit the People's Republic of the Congo.

ZAIRE

JOINT COMMISSION WITH ZAMBIA ENDS SESSION IN LUBUMBASHI

AB071245 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1138 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Lubumbashi, 7 Jun (AZAP)--The fourth session of the Zaire-Zambia joint commission ended yesterday at the conference hall of the municipal building in Lubumbashi. The Zambian minister of foreign affairs Mr Wilson Chakulya and his Zairian counterpart, Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond, spoke in turn to praise the excellent relations linking the Zairian and Zambian peoples.

The commission's meeting which started last Monday, brought up, in particular, bilateral issues of interest to both Zaire and Zambia.

A joint communique was issued at the end of the meeting.

Foreign Minister Departs

AB081031 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0958 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Lubumbashi, 8 Jun (AZAP)--The Zambian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Wilson Chakulya, returned to Lusaka Saturday following an official visit of 48 hours in Lubumbashi where he met his Zairian counterpart, Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond, within the framework of the activities of the fourth session of the Zairian-Zambian Grand Permanent Joint Commission.

The Zambian statesman was received in audience Friday by Guide Mobutu Sese Seko.

In the next few days, Mr Wilson Chakulya will pay an official visit to Zaire at the invitation of the commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond.

GUINEA

SEKOU TOURE RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM MOROCCAN KING

AB071058 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The head of state and supreme leader of the revolution, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure received in audience on Friday 6 May 1980 at 1330, at the presidential office, His Excellency M'Hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation in the Kingdom of Morocco and special envoy of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. The Moroccan foreign minister was accompanied by His Excellency Taieb Belarbi, Moroccan ambassador to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The Moroccan minister was the bearer of a message from His Majesty King Hassan II to the secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and supreme leader of the revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure. This is the text of the message:

To His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea--Conakry: Mr President of the republic and dear brother, we were with our brother, President El Hadj Omar Bongo, when we heard of the criminal assassination attempt perpetrated against you and, through your person, against the sacred values and principles you stand for. We spontaneously and instantly praised God Almighty who, in His extreme wisdom and perspicacity, foiled the maneuvers of the plotters and evil doers. Your calm and serene voice that we had the pleasure of hearing on the telephone, while giving us more assurance, also gave us a new proof of your courage, self-sacrifice and lofty character.

While renewing the expression of our sincerely fraternal sentiments, we once more congratulate the brotherly Guinean people for having kept such a prestigious son like you of whom the whole of Africa is rightly proud.

While praising God for all this kindness and while assuring you of our total solidarity, we ask you, Your Excellency and dear brother, to accept the expression of our high consideration.

Signed: Hassan II, king of Morocco.

In reply to the message of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, the supreme leader of our people's revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, after thanking his brother for the great sympathy expressed in his message, assured him of the determination of the Guinean people and their party-state to pursue and intensify the construction of a society deeply democratic, economically prosperous, free and sovereign in its decisions.

NEW COMMANDER OF NATIONAL MILITIA INSTALLED

AB061425 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The official ceremony of handing over of duties to the new commander of the national militia took place today from 1110 to 1122 at the national militia headquarters under the chairmanship of Comrade Alhaj (Soya) Konte, member of the Central Committee and chief of defense staff. At 1115 Comrade (Soya) Konte, in the name of the supreme leader of the revolution and commander in chief of the popular and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Guinea, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who has now become the chief of staff of the national militia.

Comrade Mamadi Diallo, who is now senior officer at the Kankan Polytechnic Institute, then presented his successor, to whom he wished success in the conduct of affairs at the national directorate of the Popular Militia of Guinea.

LIBERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR GUINEA, BENIN

AB070745 Paris AFP in English 0348 GMT 7 Jun 80

[Text] Monrovia, 7 Jun (AFP)--Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews has left for visits to Guinea and Benin, officials said here Friday.

His 10-member delegation includes Brigadier General J. Nicholas Odier Jr., spokesman of the ruling military People's Redemption Council. The duration of the visits was not specified.

CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED IN FAVOR OF MILITARY

AB081342 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] The People's Redemption Council has issued two decrees for the smooth running of the government under the armed forces of Liberia. Under Decree No 2, the constitution of Liberia is suspended and a system of orderly government established, while Decree No 1 defined the crime of high treason and provided its punishment.

The first decree says that high treason constitutes a first-degree felony, which includes rampant corruption, misuse of public office, maladministration and contravention of the democratic process. The decree said that high treason was punishable by death by firing squad or by life imprisonment or by imprisonment for a period not less than 10 years.

CURRENCY UNCHANGED; BANKING RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

AB062150 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The official currency of Liberia will continue to be the Liberian dollar, which is on a one-to-one parity with the American dollar. This was disclosed Thursday by Dr Togba Nah-Tipoteh in a major speech on the country's economy. Dr Tipoteh said the use of an internationally reputable currency and the efficient management of government finance will form what he called the bedrock of government's monetary policy.

The economy minister also disclosed that the restrictions of banking and money transactions imposed immediately after the April 12 coup have been lifted. He said the restrictions were lifted to restore the banking climate to a state normality.

Touching on labor matters, he said that strikes will remain legal and government will under all circumstances give sure respect for law and public order. Dr Tipoteh added that labor relations will be governed by fairplay. The planning minister said the PRC government is firmly dedicated toward the Liberianization of the economy. Dr Tipoteh added that the government will place emphasis on the provision of maximum training, employment and ownership opportunities for Liberians.

FIFTY FORMER POLICE OFFICERS REINSTATED

AB062144 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Fifty ex-police officers were reinstated in Monrovia today in a bid to increase the manpower of the national force. The men were among 160 ex-police officers interviewed by police authorities recently for possible reinstatement.

The deputy director of police for administration, Mr (Sam Masukweh), has meanwhile told the Liberian news agency that it was necessary to reemploy ex-police officers who had had formal training to fill existing vacancies in the national police force.

NIGERIA

DAILY TIMES DEPLORES TERRORISM NEAR CHADIAN BORDER

AB061035 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The report that soldiers from the warn-torn Chad are now threatening the lives of Nigerians living in the border towns is the subject of editorial comment by the DAILY TIMES. It says that these acts of terrorism from across the border by the Chadian soldiers, which were carried out with great impudence, smack of a total disregard for the country's laws. According to the paper, the incidents justify Nigeria's efforts seeking a lasting solution to the Chadian problem for she realizes that it will not be in the best interest of Africa for neighboring states to be strife torn for too long. However, the TIMES notes that Nigeria already has enormous refugee problems as a result of the conflict in Chad and argues that a situation whereby the lives and properties of Nigerians living in the border towns are insecure will be too much to bear. While advocating the continuation of efforts by Nigeria to insure that peace and stability return to the neighboring state, the paper feels that Nigeria's security measures should be tightened at the Chadian border to put a stop to the menace of soldiers from the country.

Twelve Chadian Soldiers Arrested

AB061826 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Twelve of the Chadian soldiers who last night invaded parts of Koukawa local government area in Borno State have been arrested. The state's commissioner of police, Alhaji (Dahidu Didah) said a rifle and more than 600 rounds of ammunition were also recovered from them. Also recovered was over 5,000 naira believed to be money taken from fishermen on Lake Chad. In the invasion, the Chadian soldiers killed five persons and took away 1,000 head of cattle. Alhaji (Dahidu Didah) said the area is now under full control of the Nigerian Armed Forces, while the (?9th) Division of the police are guarding the western side of Lake Chad.

UNION OF RAILWAYMEN ENDS INDUSTRIAL ACTION

AB062155 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] The Nigerian Union of Railwaymen has decided to call off its industrial action. This followed an agreement reached at a meeting Held in Lagos today between the union leaders and the minister of transport, Alhaji Umaru Dikko. At the meeting, it was resolved to refer some outstanding issues to the public [word indistinct] review unit for final determination within the next 2 weeks.

SENEGAL

YUGOSLAVIA'S PESIC ARRIVES ON WORKING VISIT

AB090713 Paris AFP in French 1420 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Dakar, 8 Jun (AFP)--The Yugoslav deputy foreign minister, Mr Milorad Pesic, arrived on Sunday in Dakar on a working visit. He was received on arrival by Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse.

MINISTER SPEAKS ON SENEGAL'S ISLAMIC CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

AB061348 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22 May 80 p 7

[Report of Souleymane Gueye, special correspondent of the SENEGALESE NEWS AGENCY, at the Islamic conference held in Islamabad, Pakistan]

[Excerpt] Senegal, faithful to its policy based on principles, systematically refused to condemn the American operation aimed at liberating the hostages in Tehran.

In fact, contrary to what was announced, the draft resolution presented by the Iranian delegation asking for the condemnation of the Tabas operation was not adopted unanimously by members of the political commission charged with examining the document. This draft resolution was greatly amended by Senegal followed by 18 other delegations. Clarifying its position, the Senegalese delegation stated that while it understands the reactions raised by the Tabas operation within several Islamic countries, the Senegalese government had several weeks earlier formally declared its opposition on the taking of hostages and the violation of any international convention on diplomatic immunities.

Our country thus emphasized that the violation of such conventions could lead to actions and reactions whose repercussions could be unpredictable and dangerously threaten international peace and security.

According to Mr Moustapha Niasse, this clearly means that the question should be examined rationally by analyzing all the elements; that is, analyzing the cause: The taking of hostages. Apparently members of the commission understood this and called on Iran to take the necessary steps to solve the hostage problem.

The same commission also presented a draft resolution calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. This draft resolution is certainly expected to be adopted by the ministerial council.

SIERRA LEONE

STEVENS RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SENEGAL'S SENGHOR

AB060805 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] President Stevens has received a special message from the Senegalese head of state, President Stevens by a special envoy of the Senegalese leader, Mrs Caroline Diop, who is a member of state in the Senegalese Cabinet.

Mrs. Diop said that the eyes of Africa as well as the rest of the world are focused on Sierra Leone as the host nation of this year's OAU conference. President Stevens welcomed the envoy to Sierra Leone and spole of the amicable and friendly relations that exist between Sierra Leone and Senegal.

Mrs. Diop was introduced to President Stevens by the foreign minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh. At the ceremony were the minister of state in the Foreign Office, Mr S. Randolph Philip Abboh, and the permanent secretary, (Mr Victor Somnah).

PRESIDENT STEVENS SPEAKS ON FOREIGN POLICY

AB070902 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has said that Sierra Leone is determined to do everything possible not only to maintain, but also to enhance the historic and other connections existing between this country and her sister republic of Liberia.

President Stevens was this morning delivering his annual presidential address at the opening of the fourth session of the third Parliament of the Republic of Sierra Leone at the Chambers of Parliament in Freetown. Dr Stevens said that Sierra Leone continues to maintain a foreign policy based on the principle of nonalignment, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other states and cooperation with all friendly nations. That is why, he went on, government has endeavored to consolidate bilateral relations by encouraging exchange visits with friendly states regardless of ideological differences.

In this connection, the president mentioned his state visits to the republics of Guinea, Kuwait, Qatar and Algeria.visits which, he said, will help to consolidate the existing cordial relations between Sierra Leone and these friendly states.

The first president spoke of the hosting of the 36th session of the Council of Ministers and the 17th summit meeting of the OAU and had no doubt that with the total support and commitment of all, the efforts made will [word indistinct] the preparations for the meeting to be successful.

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS RECEIVES MAURITANIAN ENVOY

AB061506 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and of the People's Republic of Angola and commander in chief of the peoples army, FAPLA, yesterday received in audience in Luanda an envoy of the Mauritanian head of state, Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala. The envoy, who delivered a personal message to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, since his arrival yesterday [few words indistinct].

PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS RECEIVES SWAPO'S NUJOMA

LD061524 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Worker's Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday received the president of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, leader of the revolutionary vanguard of the Namibian people.

During the audience, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and SWAPO president Sam Nujoma analyzed the results of the recent frontline summit held in Lusaka as well other issues connected with the liberation of southern Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL, MOBUTU EXCHANGE SPEECHES AT MAPUTO BANQUET

AB081428 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0847 GMT 8 Jun 80

[Text] Maputo, 8 Jun (AZAP)--President Samora Machel and his wife last night at the reception grand hall of the presidential palace gave a great banquet in honor of President Mobutu Sese Seko and his wife, Citizen Bobi Ladawa, who have been in Maputo since late yesterday morning for a 2-day official visit.

In their toasts, Presidents Samora Machel and Mobutu Sese Seko especially stressed the need to encourage cooperation--economic in particular--between their two countries in order to insure the rapid development of the well-being of their respective peoples.

Speaking first, the Mozambique head of state expressed the pleasure of all the people of his country at receiving, for the first time, President Mobutu, at the head of an important delegation.

He recalled that when Mozambique was fighting for its liberation, Zaire had agreed to become a rear base of the FRELIMO. Because of this attitude Zaire was one of the African states which physically felt the impact of Portuguese colonialism, he added.

For this reason, I can say that our victory is your victory as well. Then the Mozambique president described the progress made at all levels under the leadership of the FRELIMO since the country became independent, and he announced that the decade 1980 will be one of development for his country.

As a matter of fact, Zimbabwe's independence opens a new era which is favorable to the development of cooperation, and economic cooperation is the tool that will facilitate the consolidation of the freedom and independence of our respective countries, Mr Machel added. President Mobutu's current visit to Mozambique will be an opportunity to examine ways and means of combining efforts in order to promote cooperation between the two countries.

The following is the full text of President Mobutu's speech in reply to his counterpart: Mr President and Dear Brother, Madame, Excellencies, distinguished guests. First of all, you will allow me to discharge a friendly as well as fraternal obligation: That of sincerely thanking my colleague and brother, President Samora Machel and his wife on my behalf and on behalf of all the members of my delegation, for the warm, spontaneous and truly African welcome which they and all the Mozambique people have given us since our arrival today in Maputo, this beautiful capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Furthermore, I could not fail to convey to you the hearty greetings which all militants to the popular movement of the revolution have sent to their Mozambique brothers and sisters.

Mr President, Madame, Zaire is certainly one of those countries which first understood and realized the justice of the long liberation struggle which you fought so courageously in order to free your country from the debasing yoke of colonialism. This is why, in spite of the many economic problems we had to face ourselves, internally, we never hesitated for a moment to give you--to the extent our modest means permitted--both moral and material support in the cause of the noble ideals which you made it a point to fight for. This is why our country's accession to independence was hailed with pleasure by my country, which considered this event both as the outcome of your fierce struggle against evil forces and as a new decisive stage of the whole irreversible process of the total liberation of the African Continent, especially southern Africa.

And since you assumed the heavy responsibility for the destiny of your people, we have witnessed the highly significant efforts which you, Mr President and Dear Brother, relentlessly make in order to maintain unity among you people, to secure peace for the population and to create and develop conditions for economic growth which will benefit the laboring masses of your country.

I can only congratulate you on your firm determination to meet the challenge of being underequipped, in order to take up the challenge facing all people of the Third World and which falls under the double heading: hunger and disease.

I would also like to express the appreciation of Zaire's people in the face of the courageous steps--characterized by truly African solidarity--which you took in a bid to help the valiant combatants of Zimbabwe to keep ever burning the flame of the revolutionary struggle which led them to independence and sovereignty which we all hail with pleasure now. This victory of the Zimbabwean people is nothing less than the victory of the Third World.

Mr President and Dear Brother, in speaking of the Third World, I cannot overlook events which, becoming more and more complex, are shaking our world today.

Whether we are dealing with war--cold or otherwise--which opposes blocs or states or whether it is the economic exchanges, which favor some at the expense of others and, as if by chance, always the same people, the lesson we should draw from this situation is simply that we should place more emphasis on the African rules of virtue and wisdom.

That is why Zaire believes in cooperation, in particular cooperation with Mozambique in the most diverse of fields. In this regard, the fact that our countries have opted for different or even divergent political ideologies does not matter, for as the saying goes, you make your bed as it suits you. Beyond these diversities, what is essential is that we are deeply linked by the community of our destinies and the completely identical nature of our objectives, those being: to emerge from underdevelopment for the well-being of our respective peoples through increased and diversified cooperation.

This is what we, the African leaders, should do with the power given to us by our peoples which we should by all means strive to honor, whatever the obstacles to be surmounted and the sacrifices to be endured. And we are perfectly capable of achieving this.

It is with this hope and buoyed by this pride that I invite you, excellencies and distinguished guests, to raise your glasses and pour some drops of your drink on the ground or in the ashtrays before you, in accordance with our traditions, in honor of His Excellency President Samora Machel, his wife, to whom I pay special hommage, and in honor of the Mozambican people, so that our ancestors might continue to help us in our heavy task of conducting our people to the summit of progress and well being, peace, justice, work and dignity.

Long live Mozambique!

Long live Zaire!

Long live African unity!

Thank You.

The Zairian president and his entourage as well as several high Mozambique personalities participated in this banquet, which lasted for 2 hours.

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER OPENS TALKS WITH COUNTERPART

LD061536 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Jun 80 EA

[Summary] Talks opened in Maputo this morning between Mozambique and Brazilian delegations led by the countries foreign ministers, Joaquim Chissano and Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro.

"At the start of the talks, the Mozambique foreign minister said he believes they constitute an important step forward in the development of relations between the two countries. The Brazilian foreign minister, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, said he is convinced that the current talks will lead to a proper definition of spheres of common interest and scope for cooperation."

HUNGARY GIVES THIRD SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD071736 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Jun 80 EA

[Text] At a ceremony in Maputo this morning, Hungarian ambassador to Mozambique, (Teodor Szikitisz), handed Minister of National Defense Alberto Chipande, a book containing illustrations of the war material Hungary is giving Mozambique to enable it to strengthen its defense capacity.

The latest consignment of arms is the third and last within the framework of a Mozambique-Hungarian aid agreement.

Speaking at the ceremony, the Hungarian ambassador said that the gift is an expression of the fraternal ties between the two countries. Referring to interparty relations, the Hungarian diplomat stressed that they had found their fullest expression when President Samora Machel visited Hungary in May 1978. The visit enabled the two countries to strengthen their relations, the Hungarian ambassador stressed. He later added that the historic visit laid firm foundations for cooperation in various fields, particularly between our armed forces.

Noting that through its aid Hungary was fulfilling its internationalist duty, (Teodor Szikitisz), said that of late we had been witnessing a dangerous situation with cold war tendencies. This situation called for heightened vigilance and security by all socialist countries, the diplomat said. He added that the victories achieved by the socialist community should be followed by further victories elsewhere. This would enable the expansion of the liberated zone of mankind.

National Defense Minister Alberto Chipande expressed gratitude for the aid on behalf of the Mozambique party, government and people. He said that the Hungarian military aid would help defend not only Mozambique, but mankind as a whole, since our revolution is an integral part of the world revolution. Stressing that the gift is an expression of Hungary's internationalist role, the Mozambique national defense minister said that the gift also demonstrated that the level of our friendship is growing from day to day. He said that such growth is a result of the ties between our peoples, which are based on a similar history of struggle against imperialist forces.

During the ceremony the Hungarian ambassador to Mozambique gave Minister Alberto Chipande an envelope containing photographs of the first Hungarian cosmonaut.

NAMIBIA

SALISBURY: ANC, SWAPO LAUNCH CAMPAIGN TO LIBERATE NAMIBIA

LD061042 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1609 GMT 5 Jun 80 CA

[Text] The African National Congress (ANC) and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) have launched a double-pronged offensive to overthrow the Pretoria regime and to liberate Namibia from South African apartheid occupation. An ANC spokesman in Lusaka commented today as SWAPO and the Namibian people intensify their struggle to drive the South African apartheid regime out of Namibia, the ANC and the oppressed masses and democrats in apartheid-ruled South Africa are stepping up the struggle to end white minority domination. The spokesman, Comrade (Mazimba), stated that the latest offensive by the ANC and SWAPO is part of the buildup towards the final assault on the last bastion of racism and colonial reaction on the African Continent.